The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Suspension of Secretary Stanton by the President.

Appointment of Gen. Grant as Secretary of War ad Interim.

Correspondence Between Mr. Stanton and the President.

Rumored Appointment of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts in Place of Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The long expected order suspending Secretary STANTON, was issued this morning, and Gen. GRANT was assigned to the charge of the War Office *ad interim*, with instructions to enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of Acting Secretary of War. The President but yesterday announced that the suspension would not take place until Tuesday, and consequently the promulgation of the order to-day created a little surprise. Immediately on receiving the order from the President, Gen. GRANT proceeded to the War Department and informed Mr. STANTON that he was ready to relieve him. Mr. STANTON, without hesitation, retired from his office and Gen. GRANT assumed control. Many of the subordinate officers of the Department were not aware of the change that had taken place until after the fact was made public in the evening papers, while others supposed that Mr. STANTON had at last offered his resignation, which supposition gained ground from the fact that Mr. STANTON sent to the President a letter of remonstrance, the contents of which, not being known, were presumed to be a formal resignation. It is generally assumed that Gen. GRANT's tenure of office will be short, as it is well know that the President offered the portfolio of the War Office to Gen. JAS. B. STEEDMAN, of Ohio, more than eighteen months ago, and that he telegraphed to New-Orleans requesting that officer to proceed to Washington immediately. Gen. STEEDMAN had received a leave of absence from his office of Internal Revenue Collector, but was detained in New-Orleans by illness in his family, and the President, in the urgency of the circumstance, as viewed from his stand-point, was compelled to telegraph to him in person. It is therefore assumed that Gen. STEEDMAN will receive the appointment immediately on his arrival here, which will occur in a very few days.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of the correspondence between the President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT regarding the matter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General ULYSSES S. GRANT, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

To *Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to execute any and all functions pertaining to the same: and also directing me to transfer to Gen. GRANT, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records books and papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to your superior force. Very respectfully, yours,

E. M. STANTON, Secretary.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Inclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume the duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duty of Secretary of War.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

GENERAL: Your note of this date accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you Aug. 12, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody as Secretary of War. But inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified of the acceptance of the appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to the superior force of the President. You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

Gen. U. S. GRANT.

THE LATEST REPORT.

The President intimated to-night that he will soon tender the office of Secretary of War to a distinguished ex-Governor of New-England, probably meaning Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts.

THE CASE OF SANFORD CONOFER.

In connection with the statement regarding the petition of SANFORD CONOVER for pardon, published by the Assistant Attorney-General, to which the names of prominent Radicals were appended as recommending it to the favorable consideration of the President, the following similar recommendation, signed, as will be seen, by the Democratic leaders of the Thirty-ninth Congress, should have appeared, as it was on file in the Attorney-General's office, but was probably omitted by Mr. BRINCKLEY from his statement for partisan reasons. The petition, to which the recommendations are attached, rehearses the well-known facts of the Government forger's conviction, and immediately after DUNHAM's signature, on the same sheet of paper, in the handwriting of Hon. A. J. ROGERS, the following appears:

MY DEAR PRESIDENT: I have been and still am of the opinion that the perjury in this case was suborned and gotten up by another person, or by other persons, and that CONOVER was their tool; and to save themselves from public odium, they have been instrumental in obtaining his conviction. As I believe him less guilty than others, or at least than one other, I recommend him for pardon.

A. J. ROGERS.

From reading the minority report of the Judiciary Committee, with the statement of Hon. A. J. ROGERS above, I recommend CHARLES R. DUNHAM to your favorable and full consideration.

WILLIAM RADFORD.

We concur with Mr. RADFORD.

W. E. NIBLOCK,
C. A. ELDRIDGE,
F. C. LE BLAND.

The name of Hon. GEORGE R. LATHAM was signed on the same line with that of Mr. ELDRIDGE, but the original document shows that it was subsequently erased, but the erasure is not complete, and it can plainly be discerned. The statement of Mr. BRINCKLEY regarding this matter was not given to the public until after it had been submitted to the President, who was also cognizant of the fact that the gentlemen whose names are given above had signed the recommendation, and he is therefore, in a measure, responsible for the omission made in the Attorney-General's office. That the President did know this, is proved beyond doubt by the fact that the application for pardon, and the accompanying recommendations are contained in an official envelope, indorsed as follows:

Executive, March 15, 1867. Case of DUNHAM, (CHARLES O.,) convicted of perjury. Application for pardon, recommended by Hons. A. J. Rogers, Wm. Radford, W. E. Niblack, George R. Latham and others. Respectfully referred to the Attorney-General for examination and action.

By order of the President.

ANDREW K. LONG, Secretary.

SANFORD CONOVER'S FELLOW-PRISONER.

The German, WILLIAM RABE, who was SANFORD CONOVER's fellow-prisoner, and who furnished the information on which the impeachment conspiracy developement from the Attorney-General's office was made, was indicted on the 8th of January last for conspiracy with the famous LŒWENTHAL, noted as the Pay Department swindler, to cheat and defraud the United States of its moneys by obtaining the payment of false and fraudulent claims of discharged soldiers. RABE, with two other clerks in the Second Auditor's office, agreed to furnish LŒWENTHAL with a list of unpaid claims, the additional papers to which were to have been forged, but the conspiracy was discovered and LŒWENTHAL turned States' evidence. RABE was convicted in February and pardoned by the President on the 20th of April last.

GEN. SHERIDAN AND GEN. ROUSSEAU.

A letter, received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, complains of the fact that while in New-Orleans Gen. ROUSSEAU used his influence with the citizens there against the acceptance of Gen. SHERIDAN's construction of the Reconstruction Laws, and states that an evident coolness was occasioned between SHERIDAN and ROUSSEAU, arising from the demeanor of the latter toward the former, which ROUSSEAU tried to explain, but SHERIDAN refused to listen, and referred him to Gen. GRANT.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

INTERVIEW OF GEN. ROUSSEAU WITH THE RUSSIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Gen. ROUSSEAU to-day had an interview with the Russian Commissioners for the transfer of the Russian possessions to the United States. Gen. ROUSSEAU has received his commission and instructions as sole Commissioner on the part of the United States to receive the territory.

The Commissioners expect to sail from New-York on the 21st inst. for San Francisco, where they will take a man-of-war for their destination, taking with them about two companies of soldiers. After transacting the functions of his commission Gen. ROUSSEAU will return to Portland, Oregan, the headquarters of his Department, which includes the new territory. He expresses himself much gratified with his command, his advices of the climate and country leading him to regard it as very desirable, both in a military and domestic point of view.

THE CASE OF SANFORD CONOVER.

The papers offered by DUNHAM, alias Conover, as ground for pardon, contained not a word impugning ASHLEY, BUTLER or any other person. Those which professed to disclose a plot were filed subsequently, and apparently in despair of procuring a pardon without them. They are altogether distinct from the pardon papers, though the acting Attorney-General thought proper to include all in his report, in which he, however, distinctly says he took the greatest care not to connect with the professed disclosures any extraneous matter whatever. There is the highest authority for saying that when the disclosures came before the President with an official detail of their contents for him to determine what to do with them, he decided after due deliberation neither to order investigations and the collection of other evidence rumored to exist, nor on the other hand to let them lie secretly on his files, but to commit them forthwith to the public and rid himself of the whole matter as it stands.

REPORTED PROBABLE SUSPENSION OF JUDGE HOLT.

A report is in circulation to-night that Judge HOLT will shortly be suspended from his functions as Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Acting Attorney-General, as published in some of the papers, has been pronounced so inaccurate as to be nearly unintelligible in important facts, the nature of the subject rendering literal accuracy more than ordinarily essential.

THE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAILROAD.

The value of the New-Orleans and Carrolton Railroad, assigned to the United States in part payment of the recent defalcation in New-Orleans, is not affected by the mortgage held by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Applications for the increase of pensions under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, are receiving the special attention of the Pension Officer, and it is confidently expected that those filed prior to the 1st inst. will be disposed of on the 1st of September prox. It will be better for claimants to wait until the 1st of October than to call for their original certificates, but, if claimants prefer, the certificates will be returned to them on written application to the Commissioner, in cases not likely to be adjudicated as early as the 1st of October next.

SPECIAL TAXES ON RETAIL DEALERS.

The special tax of a retail dealer is at the rate of $10 per annum, that of a retail liquor-dealer at the rate of $25 per annum. All special taxes become due on the first day of May in each year, or on commencing any trade, business or profession upon which such tax is by law imposed.

In the former case the tax is to be reckoned for one year, and in the latter case proportionately for that part of the year from the first day of the month in which liability to a special tax first commenced to the first day of May following.

Of Section 74, when a retail dealer changes his business to that of a retail liquor dealer, he should be reassessed in an amount equal to the difference between the tax imposed upon a retail liquor dealer for the remaining portion of the special tax year, and that imposed upon a retail dealer for the same time. Suppose the change to be made in September, The tax of a retail liquor dealer for the remaining portion of the special tax year is $16 66⅔; that of a retail dealer for the same period is $6 66⅔; $10 the difference between these two sums is the amount to be reassessed.

An auctioneer should not be required to return for taxation under Section 98, the sales made by him for the United States.

The regalias or trappings of Masons, Odd Fellows or other similar organizations, are not clothing or articles of dress within the meaning of the Internal Revenue laws, but are to be regarded merely as ornaments or articles for a particular use, and taxable at the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, from and after March 1, 1867, as a manufacture not otherwise provided for.

Money paid by passengers for food cannot be regarded as constituting a part of the gross receipts of a steamboat or other vessel for their transportation. If separate and distinct sums are paid, one for transportation and the other for food, the amounts received for the latter need not be returned for taxation under section 108. An excessive charge for food, however, and a corresponding low charge for transportation should be looked upon as an attempted evasion of the law and as a fraud upon the revenue. If an amount paid as passage money covers both transportation and food, the whole should be returned. The amount actually expended for the food for the passengers should then be allowed as a deduction, and the tax of two and a half per cent. should be assessed upon the balance. The special tax of the keeper of a hotel, inn or tavern depends upon the yearly rental, or if not rented, upon the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be used for hotel purposes. The term "property," as used in this connection, does not include household furniture, even though the hotel is hired furnished. In such case the assessor, in fixing the sum which is to determine the amount of tax, should deduct from the yearly rent or rental for the furnished house, so much as he thinks to be a fair, proportionate amount for the use of the furniture. A person doing an express business is not liable to special tax as express carrier or agent, unless his gross receipts from such business exceed $1,000 per annum; but he is subject to a tax of three per centum upon all his gross receipts from such business, regardless of their amount.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut. Commander J. N. Quackenbush ordered to command the *Yantic*. Assistant Paymaster George F. Bernis and Acting Ensign J. F. Blauvelt ordered to the *Shawmut*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. H. Garfield has been honorably discharged.

The Fisher-Bradley Difficulty—Meeting of Members of the Washington Bar.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the members of the Bar was held this morning in the Criminal Court-room of the City Hall, to consider the order of Judge FISHER dismissing Mr. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sr., from the roll of Attorneys.

Mr. MERRICK called the meeting to order, and upon his motion Mr. W. D. DAVIDGE was called to the chair, and Mr. T. CARTER MARBURY was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that all knew the object of the meeting, and he was ready to receive any proposition.

Mr. ASHFORD said every one knew why this meeting had been convened. It had somehow got abroad that this meeting was called in hostility to the Court. He was not authorised to speak for his brethren of the Bar, but for himself he would say he did not come here in any spirit of hostility. The subject that had called them together was one of great delicacy, and should be approached with care. It is the duty of the Bar to support, protect and defend the dignity of the Bench, and he for one would never be found participating in any meeting hostile to the Bench. As expressive of his views he submitted the following proposition. It is due alike to the Bench and the Bar, the dignity, independence and honor of which we should watch with care and labor to preserve, that the facts and circumstances which led to the action of Judge FISHER in ordering the name of Mr. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sr., to be stricken from the roll of attorneys should be investigated, and inasmuch as the action of Judge FISHER has left the Bar uninformed as to the facts and circumstances inducing such action on his part, the importance of the subject demands we should not proceed hastily, or under the influence of any personal or partisan prejudice, lest the judgment pronounced should not commend itself to all men of correct principles and well-balanced minds. Therefore be it

Resolved, That —— gentlemen be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to inquire into and ascertain the facts and circumstances of the disagreement between Judge FISHER and Mr. BRADLEY, arising in the course of the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT, and upon which Judge FISHER passed the order dismissing Mr. BRADLEY, and that they report the same with such recommendation as they may deem advisable to the Bar, at a meeting therefor, to be held on the —— day of ——, 1867, at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. MERRICK, the first blank was filled by inserting seven members, and the second and third blanks by inserting first Tuesday of September.

The Chair appointed Messrs. P. R. Fendall, John C. Kennedy, J. J. Coombs, William H. Phillips, Enoch Totten, Walter S. Cox, and S. D. McPherson as the Committee of Seven.

Subsequently Mr. DAVIDGE was added to the Committee and made Chairman.

The meeting then adjourned.

It is proper to say with reference to the above meeting that the members of the Bar this morning applied to Judge CARTER for the privilege to use the Court-room. He stated that the room could not be used if the meeting was to be held in the spirit of hostility to the Court, but if it was to be held with a view of explanation and reconciliation, he would permit its use.

The Court-room was densely crowded during the proceedings of this meeting.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-seventh Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 12.

The Convention reconvened at 7:15 P. M.

Sundry remonstrances were presented against sectarian donations and memorials for the prohibition of liquor selling.

A communication was received from Comptroller HILLHOUSE, stating that $20,000 of United States Stocks have been deposited with him as security in connection with building a railroad along the Upper Hudson. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Metropolitan Police Board, in regard to the number of policemen detailed to the City Courts, and their pay. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BROWN moved that the subject of the veto power of the Governor be taken from the Committee of the Whole, and referred to the Committee on Powers and Duties of the Legislature. Lost.

Mr. DUGANNE moved the following, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole:

For the better maintenance of public order, and the security of municipal and other local interests, there shall be created by nomination by the Governor and the consent of the Senate, an Executive Council of six members, who shall hold their office during the term for which the Governor is elected, unless sooner removed by law or for cause, and who shall be known and designated as the Governor's Council.

First—A Secretary of State, with powers and duties to be defined by law.

Second—An Attorney-General, who shall be a lawyer of not less than ten years' practice in the Courts.

Third—A Secretary of Public Police, with auxiliary Boards of Police, in cities or districts, to be constituted by appointment in like manner whenever the public good may require, and the Legislature direct, and to report annually, or when called upon, to the Secretary of Public Police.

Fourth—A Secretary of Fire Insurance, with auxiliary Fire Department Boards in cities or districts, to be constituted by appointment in like manner, and to report annually, or when called upon.

Fifth—A Secretary of Public Buildings, Parks and Water Fronts, with auxiliary Boards in cities or districts, &c.

Sixth—A Secretary of Financial Audit and Assessment, with auxiliary Boards in cities or districts, &c., and the State Assessors, and all Tax Commissioners appointed under authority of the Governor and Senate, shall report annually to the Secretary of Financial Audit and Assessment.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Fire in Benicia—Intelligence from Mauritius—Shipping News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The business portion of Benicia was destroyed by fire last evening, and about forty buildings were burned.

Advices from Mauritius to May 6 represent that 10,000 persons had died of the plague during one month.

Mining stocks are irregular; Savage, $4,250; Gould & Curry, $660; Yellow Jacket, $1,075; Hall & Norcross, $3,000; Crown Point, $1,809. Legal tenders unchanged.

Sailed, mail steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with twelve cabin passengers, and $1,046,668 in treasure, of which $588,000 go to New-York.

Sailed, steamship *Active*, for Victoria.

Election in the Cherokee Nation—Destruction of Arizona City—Frauds Upon the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 12.

Fort Gibson letters say that LEWIS DOWNING has been elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation over WM. P. SISE, by a large majority. Both the Northern and Southern Cherokees voted for DOWNING, who is said to be in favor of sectionizing the lands of the nation, and advocates other public enterprises.

The Salt Lake *Vedette* of July 26, says the Colorado River has risen so high as to back up the Gila River, causing the destruction of Arizona City. Warehouses, stores, hotels and residences were swept away. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

It is believed that the Government has been defrauded out of millions of dollars by a system of collecting money on forged soldiers' discharges, transportation vouchers, &c., recently discovered. It is said that many persons moving in respectable society have been engaged in this business, and that developments of a most startling character may be expected.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order from Gen. Schofield—The Case of the Delinquent Collector of Internal Revenue.

RICHMOND, Monday, Aug. 12.

Gen. SCHOFIELD issued an order to-day, of which the following is an extract:

"Military Commissioners are reminded that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, as far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States or orders issued from these Headquarters, and that they are not to supersede the civil authorities, except in cases of necessity. In such cases the action or failure to act of the civil officers should be fully reported, in order that the Commanding General may hold them to a proper accountability for any neglect of duty."

Gen. SCHOFIELD wrote a letter to the City Council this evening, asking what amount of the city debt was contracted during the war.

In the case of WM. JAMES, Collector of Internal Revenue of this District, two indictments were quashed to-day in the United States Court, and he is now being tried for receiving a bribe of $1,000 from a distiller.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Assault at Columbia, S. C.—Finding of the Military Commission—The Assailants Impressoned for Six Months at Fort Macon.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69.—I. Before a Military Commission which convened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders No. 104, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brevet Major F. H. PARKER, Captain Ordnance Corps, is President, were arraigned and tried Owen Daly and Chas. Radcliffe, citizens.

CHARGE—"Assault and battery."

Specification—"In this, that the said Owen Daly and Charles Radcliffe, of Columbia, S. C., being prompted by malice and ill-will against William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., who were temporarily sojourning at Columbia aforesaid, for the purpose of attending upon and communicating with a certain convention or public body there assembled for the consideration of political subjects affecting the said State of South Carolina, and being hostile to the assembling and action of said Convention, and to the said William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., as attending upon and in communication therewith, did, without reasonable cause or provocation, willfully, maliciously and riotously begin an affray, and did assault and violently beat and otherwise maltreat the said William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson, and did throw a glass of liquor in the face of the said William J. Armstrong, and further struck the said William J. Armstrong in the face with their fists, and did further strike the said John Q. Thompson in the face with their fists, and also did knock down the said John Q. Thompson with a blow from a box upon the neck of him the said John Q. Thompson; and that the said Owen Daly and Charles Radcliffe, although expostulated with, did from time to time renew the said attack upon the said William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson; This at Columbia, S. C., on the 28th day of July, 1867.

PLEA—"Guilty."

FINDING—"Guilty."

SENTENCE—"To be imprisoned at such place as the Major-General Commanding the Second Military District may direct, for the period of six (6) calendar months."

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved. Fort Macon is designated as the place of confinement.

The recitals in the specification, to the truth of all of which the accused have assented by their plea, suggest considerations indicating a degree of criminality far greater than that involved in the ordinary cases of misdemeanor growing out of mere private resentment. The gentlemen set upon and maltreated by Radcliffe and Daly were strangers, and the decent amenities of hospitality were violated in their persons. They stood, in a certain manner, in a representative capacity, and any indignity offered to them was as if offered to both those from whom they came and those to whom they were accredited. The place which was the scene of the wrong was the capital city of the State, where, in an especial degree, courtesy and consideration should be observed toward respectable visitors. To withhold such civilities, and assail with contumely and violence unoffending strangers during their sojourn at the capital of a commonwealth, was a grave offence against the peace and dignity of the State.

The sole circumstance suggested in mitigation is, that the accused were intoxicated at the time. It is quite apparent, however, that if at all under the influence of drink, they were affected not to the degree which would render them insensible of their conduct, but only to that degree which impelled them to break through the restraints which prudence imposed in sober moments. In fact, as well as in law, they were perfectly responsible for what they did, and to that responsibility they shall be held.

It will be observed that the offence which it has been needful thus to deal with was prompted by that malignant spirit of political intolerance which, always unreasonable and in general cowardly, brings the bludgeon into every failing argument, and makes haste to silence with blows the dissenter whom it is more convenient to destroy than to confute. This intolerance, illustrated in countless affrays, was long permitted in Southern communities, to hunt down with cruel violence persons venturing to maintain opinions not in harmony with local sentiments. Acts of outrage thus incited, when resisted and not quelled, have sometimes culminated in mobs and massacres. Proscription for opinions, whether by banishment, by the guillotine, or the stake, even when invested with the sanction of governmental authority, has ever been justly stigmatized as the hateful instrument of despotism; but to allow individuals to mark for licentious violence those whose political action may have rendered them obnoxious to popular prejudice, involves perhaps worse evils, and demands severer denunciation. Wherever disorders so unworthy American civilization are tolerated in any degree by public opinion, or the indifference of the civil authorities, the communities in which they occur must unhappily suffer in their prosperity and in their good name.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe—Visiting Firemen—Movements of Gov. Pierrepont.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The Bolingbroke Fire Company of Petersburgh, Va., after being entertained by the firemen and citizens generally of Norfolk, were, to-day, escorted by the whole department, headed by the band of the United States ship *New-Hampshire*, to Portsmouth, where the usual civilities were exchanged. The Petersburgh Company left this afternoon for home.

Intelligence from Hyde County, N. C., states that the yield of corn will be insignificant—the floods of July having almost destroyed the crop.

Hyde County lies on Lake Mattamuskeet, which being subject to overflow in very wet seasons the farms have suffered severely by the late continued rains. The farmers and planters anticipated large crops as the soil is very rich, but they are sadly disappointed.

Gov. PEIRPOINT addressed the citizens of Norfolk this evening, on political questions, and on Monday he will visit Suffolk for the same object, returning to Richmond on Tuesday.

The bark *Trincola*, from Rio, sailed to-night for New-York, and the schooner *Virginia*, from Norfolk, for Demerara.

Affairs in Charleston—Registration Commenced.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.

Gen. SICKLES has approved the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of DALY and RADCLIFFE, who recently assaulted two Northern men in a barroom in Columbus. They have been sentenced to six months imprisonment at Fort Macon, N. C.

Registration commenced quietly to-day. Apathy prevails to a large extent in the community. The number registered to-day was 556, of which 153 were whites and 403 were colored.

The Horse Fair in Buffalo—Preparations for the Great Trot To-day.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 12.

The city is alive with excitement to-night over the great trot which is to take place to-morrow, and the hotels are crowded with visitors. Pools are selling in several places. The first race will be for $500, and fourteen horses are entered, some of whom are flyers that have never shown for money. The second race will be for a purse of $1,000, and for which ten horses have entered, among whom are *Confidence*, *Melton*, *Mary Tullen*, *McClellan* and *Panic*.

The Turn Fest in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The festivities of the German Turners were continued to-day by a parade through several streets with the Germania Band, and a grand picnic at Fresh Pond Grove. The exercises at the above consisted of an address in German by Prof. STEFFEN, of St. John College, at Annapolis, Md., followed by national games, singing, dancing, and other joyous demonstrations. Lager flowed bounteously, the State Constabulary keeping in the background.

The Crops.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 12.

The weather is clear and pleasant. Cotton-crop accounts continue favorable from Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. The caterpillar has appeared in some sections, but no serious damage has been done. The wheat and corn crops have been the largest for many years. The abundant yield has saved thousands from starvation, and there are now no accounts of suffering from the sections heretofore in want.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 12.

A very heavy storm is coming toward this point, both from the West and North. It is hoped there will be rain enough to be serviceable to the corn and potato crops.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Aug. 12.

The weather is clear and pleasant. Accounts from the eastern part of Maryland report the corn in the highlands improving, but in the lowlands it is backward and unpromising, on account of the wet season. The peach crop will be the largest for several years.

Yellow Fever in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Aug. 12.

The deaths from fever during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, were eighty-one, being an increase of ten over the previous week. The troops, thus far, have been exempt.

A messenger from Corpus Christie reports that the fever had made its appearance there, and had also appeared at Houston.

Six hundred colored troops are *en route* from Brazos to New-Orleans for muster out.

The American Express Company Litigation—Telegraphic "Erratum."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 12.

In a dispatch dated Aug. 7, from this city, relating to the examination of E. B. JUDSON, in the case of WINSLOW against the American Express Company, the statement that $7,100,000 was issued in stock to the members of the old Company for their good will was erroneous.

It should have read $5,400,000, &c.

Robbery of the Mails by a Boston Carrier.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

J. C. HAGAN, a colored man employed at the Post-office as a letter carrier, is under arrest for stealing money from letters. HAGAN has a colored wife and child, and paid rent for a room occupied by a white woman of his acquaintance.

The Violation of the Civil Rights Bill by the Mayor of Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 12.

The case of Mayor HORTON, who was arrested on Saturday for the violation of the Civil Rights Bill, was tried to-day before Commissioner TURNER. Mayor HORTON was released on $2,000 bail, to appear before the United States Circuit Court.

Incendiarism in Massachusetts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Aug. 12.

A fire in Wrentham, Mass., this morning, at an early hour destroyed the hotel and stables, with seven horses, and extended to the Bank Building and a shoe-shop, and badly damaged the church. The fire was the work of an incendiary who set fire to the church.

Litigation Between Paper Collar Manufacturing Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

The Union Paper Collar Company, of New-York, to-day applied for injunctions, in the United States Circuit Court here, against 11 different parties, to restrain the sale of paper collars of the various patents.

Rowing Match on the Charles River.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The rowing match on the Charles River between the rival boat clubs McClellan and What Cheer, for $200 and the championship, was won by the McClellan in twenty-one minutes, beating their antagonists half a length.

Registration in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 12.

Great apathy exists among the whites with regard to registration, which is to commence on the 15th inst. The number disfranchised in this section is larger than at first supposed.

The Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 12.

The cholera has nearly disappeared from this city. Only 9 deaths occurred during last week.

Weather Reports.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 12.

The weather was excessively warm yesterday and to-day; the thermometer stood at 95 degrees.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 12.

The weather is very hot.

Navigation Resumed on the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Monday, Aug. 12.

Navigation on the Welland Canal was resumed this morning at 6 o'clock.

MEXICO.

The Mexicans Advised not to Purchase from Sympathizers with the Imperialists—Escobedo in Vera Cruz—The Courts-martial and their Sentences.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th inst. contains the following items of Mexican intelligence:

We have received copies of *La Concordia*, another of those newspapers which every fresh revolution starts in that volcanic country. The dates are 23d and 26th ult.

The Minister of War of JUAREZ, IGNACIO MEJIA, was dangerously ill of disease of the bowels. An over-gorge of blood does not seem to agree with him.

La Concordia advises patriots not to buy anything in the establishments of those foreigners who paid their quota to support the two bodies of troops which resisted the siege of Vera Cruz.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO, who had insisted on the death of MIRAMON and MEJIA, both of whom had saved his life, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Nothing is said of his reported intention to come here.

The editor of the Liberal paper called *El Cinco de Mayo* has been fined by the Liberal Governor of Michoacan $300, for the expression of some obnoxious opinion on public questions.

The *Concordia* says the President is about to select Ministers. We presume it means Foreign Ministers, as it says that such will be selected "as have not compromised the Government with Foreign Powers before the war just terminated."

The Courts-martial at Queretaro, according to the *Sombra de Artega* of that city, had tried SEVERO DEL CASTILLO, ANTONIO DIAZ, TOMAS PRIETO, MANUEL GARCIA AGUIRRE and DOMINGO PASOS. The first named and two last had been shot, but sentence had been reserved as to REDONET and DIAZ.

Proposed Purchase of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

It was reported in San Francisco that an American company is in negotiation with the Governor of British Columbia for the purchase of Queen Charlotte's islands, on condition that the sovereignty be transferred to the United States. They lie immediately south of Russian America, and might be considered geographically a portion of that territory. These islands, three in number, extend about one hundred and fifty miles in length by about sixty miles in breadth. They possess several excellent harbors. At Mitchell Harbor, on the middle island, gold has been found embedded in quartz rock. Traces of silver have also been found. The interior of the islands is hilly and well wooded, the climate is healthy, and the soil remarkably fertile. The islands contain some beds of coal, and several fine specimens of lead and copper have been obtained.

Chinese Immigration into California.

Between the 15th of May and the 15th of June last there arrived at San Francisco the following vessels, bringing Mongolian passengers:

The ship *Tennyson*, with a list of 465; *Gem of the Ocean*, 258; *Garland*, 291; *Ellen Southard*, 368; *Free Trade*, 442; *California*, 485; and the *Chelsea*, with 411; making a total of 2,720. In the same time say 450 returned to China in the *Colorado*, giving a net increase of 2,370 Chinese population. There were due on the 15th ult. four ships from ports in China.

The Special Committee on the Assassination.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, under date of 9th inst., writes:

Gen. BUTLER's offer of amnesty has accomplished something of what was intended. I learn that a Canadian arrived here a short time since, and made under that condition most important disclosures, which involve some half-dozen wealthy rebel sympathisers in this city, also parties in Maryland and Washington; and that he also delivered papers to the Committee which directly corroborated some of his statements and offorded means of reaching the truth of others. Agents have been and are busy at work ferretting out the cases here given.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Fifth Day—Ruthless Wins the Sequel Stakes, Luther the Mile-Heat Race, and Gen. Duke the Two-Year-Old Race.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

The attendance on this, the fifth day of the Saratoga Race meeting, was as large, fashionable and enthusiastic as on the previous days. The weather continued to be pleasant, and the racing was unusually brilliant, and the time unprecedentedly fast. The greatest order and propriety characterized the vast assemblage, and not in a single instance was the aid of the Police required. The management of the meeting has been unimpeachable in every respect, and the most unqualified success has attended it.

THE FIRST RACE

was the Sequel stake, $50 entrance, play or pay, $750 added; two miles for three-year-olds. The Derby or Travers stakes winner was penalized five pounds extra, but the penalties were not accumulative. The following are the names of the horses, seventeen in number, that were entered:

1. R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, (imp.,) by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana, by Orlando.
2. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon. Scarlet and scarlet.
3. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
4. R. Underwood's ch. c. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona, by Voucher. Scarlet and scarlet with white hoop.
5. L. W. Jerome's ch. c. De Courcy, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe. Blue and white.
6. L. W. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.
7. August Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, out of Himalaya.
8. D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland. Blue and blue.
9. D. McDaniels' ch. f., by Planet, dam Carolina.
10. L. B. Grisby's ch. f., Phœnix Belle, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe.
11. Jno. M. Clay's br. c., Rivoli, by Revenue, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe.
12. Jno. M. Clay's ch. c., Victory, by Uncle Vic, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe.
13. Thos. G. Bacon's b. f., Sleety, by Rodgers, dam Angeline, by imp. Albion. Blue and orange.
14. R. A. Alexander's (M. H. Sanford's) b. c., Baywood, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire. Blue and blue.
15. R. A. Alexander's (M. H. Sanford's) bl. c., Virgil, by Vandal, dam Ansel's dam, by imp. Yorkshire. Blue and blue.
16. Thos. G. Moore's b. f., Fanny Cheatham, by Lexington, dam Laura, by imp. Leviathan.
17. William Brady's br. c. Jack Gamble, Jr., by Jack Gamble, dam Madeira.

The presence of Mr. MORRIS' formidable filly, *Ruthless*, frightened away all opposition, except Mr. SANFORD's *Virgil* and Mr. JAMES' *De Courcy*. *Sleety* was lame, and could not start. *Ruthless* was a hot favorite, there being a general desire to back her at the quotted odds. In the pools she sold for $200; *Virgil* $35, and *De Courcy* $20. The betting was even between *Virgil* and *De Courcy* in their places. *Virgil* jumped off with the lead, and made the running at a rattling pace, *De Courcy* being second until close to the half-mile pole, where the favorite passed him, but was still lengths behind *Virgil*. On the next quarter *Ruthless* crept up a little closer to the black colt, who led a couple of lengths past the judge's stand on the first mile, run in 1:48—*De Courcy* as far behind the favorite. Along the backstretch *Virgil* kept a gap of a length and a half open between himself and the favorite, but after passing the half-mile pole GILPATRICK went up, raced with the black colt a short distance, and amid loud cheering, passed him as they turned into the homestretch. Quitting him as they came up the straight, the wonderful fleet filly galloped home a clever winner by a length, in the unprecedented fast time in the North of 3:37½; *Virgil* beating *De Courcy* by ten lengths.

SEQUEL STAKES.—$50 entrance, p. p., $750 added; two miles, for three-year olds; winner of Derby or Travers stake lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate.

Mr. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, Gilpatrick	1
Mr. Sanford's blk. c. Vergil, Haywood	2
Mr. Jerome's ch. c. De Courcy, Casey	3

Time—3:37½.

THE SECOND RACE

was for a purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses all, ages. The entries were *Luther*, *Morrissey* and *Earring*. The latter was a great favorite, $100 to $80 being currently offered in the ring on her winning, while in the pools she sold for $400, *Morrissey* $140, and *Luther* $100.

FIRST HEAT—*Morrissey* got two lengths the best of the send off, and he was a length ahead of *Luther* at the turn, but was passed immediately after by *Earring*, who was a length ahead at the quarter pole; *Luther* as far behind *Morrissey*. The favorite kept two lengths in front as they passed the half-mile pole, *Morrissey* leading *Luther* half a length, *Earring* carried on her lead until rounding the turn into the stretch, when *Morrissey* came with a rush, got his head in front at the distance stand, and won easily by three lengths in 1:46¾; *Earring* two lengths before *Luther*.

SECOND HEAT—The pool sales showed *Morrissey* in the ascendant, he selling for $700, *Earring* for $235, and *Luther* for $180. A wretched start was effected, the drum being tapped when *Earring* was several lengths behind the others. *Luther* held the lead along the backstretch. *Earring* and *Morrissey* lapped together. At the half-mile pole *Luther* was a length clear of *Earring*, who was as far before *Morrissey*. The latter, after passing the half mile, suddenly came to a stop, being seized with cramps, and his jockey at once dismounted, his chance being unexpectedly extinguished at the time when his victory seemed certain. *Luther* continued his lead home, and won the heat by six lengths. Time 1:47¼.

THIRD HEAT—The betting was now $100 to $15 on *Luther*, *Earring* being badly distressed. *Luther* took a strong lead throughout, and won easily by twenty lengths in 1:49¼.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400—Mile heats for beaten horses, all ages.

Forbes & Jerome enter b. h. Luther, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by imp Glencoe	3	1	1
M. H. Sanford enters ch. m. Earring, 5 years old, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright, by imp. Margrave	2	2	2
D. McDaniels enters b. c. Morrissey, 3 years old, by Balrownie, dam by Bonny Scotland	dis.		

Time—1:46¾; 1:47¼; 1:49¼.

THE THIRD RACE

was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, the winner of the Saratoga stakes 5 lbs. extra. The starters were Mr. SANFORD's b. c. *Puck*, MCCONNELL & HARNESS's ch. c. *General Duke*, and D. MCDANIELS' b. f. by *Planet*, dam *Adelgisa*. In the pools *Puck* was the choice, bringing $1,025 to *General Duke's* $900 and the *Planet* filly's $240. The *Duke* was first off, but before entering the regular course at the half-mile pole, (the start was from the stand on the new three-quarter mile course,) *Puck* was on even terms. A splendid race throughout resulted in the *Duke* beating *Puck* by two lengths, the latter ten lengths before the *Planet* filly. Time, 1:20¼.

THIRD RACE—Purse $500. Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds; winner of the Saratoga stakes 5 lbs. extra.

McConnell & Harness enter ch. c. Gen. Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire	1
M. H. Sanford enters b. c. Puck, by imp. Scythian, dam Little Peggy, by Cripple	2
D. McDaniels enters b. f. by Planet, dam Adelgasia, by imp. Glencoe	3

Time—1:20¼.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

Another Running Race at Doty's Park, Poughkeepsie,

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

A second match between the running horses *Virginnes* and *Kitty Behan* came off at Doty's Park, near here, this afternoon. The regulations were, once around the track, best two in three, for a purse of $400. In the former contest between these two animals, *Kitty Behan*, then called *Topsy*, won under the same regulations, in two straight heats; the time being 1:33, and the track short three-quarters of a mile. Every one to-day supposed that the odds would be on the mare, as two to one, but to the surprise of all when the pool-selling commenced the horse had the call at the rate of $80 to $44, and with but few takers at that. Outsiders generally were impressed with the idea that the race was not sincere. However, the judges were chosen and took their positions, and the horses were called up for the

FIRST HEAT.—After one or two attempts they got the word, *Virginnes* having the lead, with the mare lapping. Going to the quarter-pole, the latter traveled like lightning, and impressed all, when going around the turn, with the idea that she would pass the horse before he reached the half-mile pole. She did not, however. On the back-stretch neither of the animals showed any speed worth noticing—the horse going along quietly, the mare having fallen to the rear nearly two lengths. Coming down the home-stretch, it was thought the mare might overhaul, pass her competitor and win the heat, as she did in a previous race, on which occasion the riders of both animals urged them to their highest speed, with yells and heavy blows with the whip. But again the friends of the mare were disappointed, the horse crossing the score all of two lengths ahead, winning the heat easily in 1:35½.

Friends of the mare looked dumbfounded, but kept "mum." The pool-seller called for bids, but a great lull in his business took place immediately. What was transacted showed that the friends of the mare were at sea, and could not understand "why things were thusly." After a brief resting spell, the horses were again called up, when a new rider was assigned the mare, and the animals commenced scoring, getting a false start, which created a little breeze of excitement, and considerable parleying on the judges' stand, and in the crowd below.

SECOND HEAT.—They finally got the word—the horse on the inside, the mare having the start by a length. On the backstretch, near the half-mile pole, the horse was certainly two lengths in the rear, and bets were offered that the mare would win the heat, with no takers. Going around the turn, near the homestretch, the mare lagged a little, whether from artificial means or owing to exhaustion deponent saith not. At all events she lagged, when the horse rattled by her at a thundering gait, and came across the score two lengths ahead in 1:32. There was no cheering over the feat nor any other sign of rejoicing. It all seemed a matter-of-fact affair, and the crowd present accepted the situation. It was about as dull a race as I ever witnessed on the Doty track. The following is the summary:

Running match at Doty's Park, Aug. 12—Once around the track, best two in three, for a purse of $400.

C. C. Hoff enters b. g. Virginnes	1	1
T. C. Short enters b. m. Kitty Behan	2	2

Time—1:35½, 1:32.

G. F. D.

Gen. Sheridan Changes Possession of a Plantation.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 110.—1. "The United States Circuit Court, Circuit and District of Louisiana, having, at the suit of JAMES CONDON et al., issued a writ of injunction, by which MARK HOYT et al., then in possession of the Killona or Ransom Freres plantation, Parish of St. Charles, under a duly executed lease, and of the personal property thereon, by purchase, were dispossessed of the same, and the said JAMES CONDON et al. placed in possession, and the same court having subsequently decided that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, and having dismissed the writ of injunction and all proceedings in the case; but the said JAMES CONDON et al., still retaining possession under the writ aforesaid, (now removed,) and in order to secure to the said MARK HOYT et al. their rights, under the said lease and purchase, to the possession of the plantation, the crops and other property thereon, it is ordered that, upon his filing with the Clerk of the District Court for the Parish of St. Charles, La., a bond of $50,000, with three sureties thereon who are residents of the State of Louisiana and worth double the amount of said bond, as security for the costs or the amount of any judgment that may be rendered in the case of G. W. GRIFFIN et al. *vs.* MARK HOYT et al., the Sheriff of the Parish of St. Charles will immediately place the said MARK HOYT in full and peaceful possession of the Killona or Ransom Freres plantation, in said parish, together with everything appertaining thereto, as it was or would have been had not said MARK HOYT been dispossessed by JAMES CONDON et al.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands.

A San Francisco paper, in alluding to the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, says:

"Some months ago, Minister HARRIS, who is at the head of the Financial Department of the Hawaiian Government, came quietly over to this coast, spending several weeks in this city, and afterward departed for Washington. During his stay here it was understood that he was on a 'tour of observation,' and he was of course reticent as a Minister should be, about the special object of his mission. The impression left by chance interviews, was that the Minister after ascertaining that the tone and temper of the people on this coast were favorable, would proceed to Washington with the view of negotiating a treaty of reciprocity between the Sandwich Islands and the United States. This view was confirmed by the fact that such a project had been mooted for some time, and Minister HARRIS did not hesitate to say that the high tariff was ruinous to the planting interest of the Islands. During his stay in the city, raw sugars produced at the Islands were sold at auction at less than the cost of production, including freight, tariff and commissions, and this fact was pointed out as an illustration of the pressing need of a treaty of reciprocity. From other sources we learn that the planting interest, now a very large one, has not, upon the whole, been prosperous, because the only natural market is blockaded by what amounts to a prohibitory tariff. Plantations are freely offered for sale; upon many work is suspended, and altogether the industrial interests are not as hopeful as the best friends of the Islands could wish.

The latest data at hand show that there are 33 sugar plantations at the Islands involving a capital of $2,000,000, and a monthly outlay of about $50,000. The yield of rice last year was about 1,000,000 pounds—of cotton, 80,000 pounds. The orange crop was a partial failure, and only about 250,000 oranges were exported. The coffee crop, on account of a blight, was also light.

The imports in 1866 were of the value of $1,993,821, an increase of $47,555 over the previous year. The heaviest item was cotton goods, valued at $237,000. Of these imports, $753,022 were from the United States. And it may be noted that with all the drawbacks mentioned, the trade of the Islands has been increasing with this country, while it has fallen off with other countries. The Islands are the West Indies of the Pacific Coast. If they should come under our jurisdiction by purchase, a new and prosperous State would soon be added to the Union.

The Cruise of the Missionary Brig Morning Star.

The Honolulu *Hawaiian Gazette* of June 12 gives the following account of the cruise of the missionary brig *Morning Star:*

"The *Morning Star* left Honolulu, by the way of Hilo, for the Marquesas Islands, on the 28th of March. Rev. T. COAN and Rev. B. W. PARKER were sent as delegates to visit the Hawaiian missionaries stationed on those islands. After making a successful trip, and touching again at Hilo, the *Morning Star* returned to Honolulu on the 10th inst., thus having been absent seventy-five days. One-third part of the time was spent at the islands, visiting the different mission stations and distributing the annual supplies. While there the delegates paid their respects to the French authorities at Nukehiva, and were most courteously received. They also visited the schools taught by the Nuns and Priests, and were much pleased with the neatness and order of those establishments. The delegates met the Hawaiian Missionaries, and held 'a general meeting,' at which the interests and prospects of the Mission were fully and thoroughly discussed. As a result of these deliberations, it was decided to establish two boarding-schools, one for boys and another for girls. About thirty persons were also admitted to Church-membership. This has been a hard and difficult field of missionary labor, and one which has severely tested the patience and tried the zeal of English, French and American Missionaries, but the Hawaiian Missionaries have shown that their energy and perseverance were equal to the task. So far from being willing to yield up and retire, they manifest a resolute determination to persevere, until the islanders shall lay aside their cannibal and idolatrous practices."

Spurious Champagne—Trade Mark Counterfeited.

In San Francisco on the 18th ult., ALOINE FINKE and GUSTAVE VALENTINE were brought up for sentence in the Police Court, having been convicted of counterfeiting the trade marks of CLICQUOT and HEIDSIECK on champagne of native manufacture. There were two charges against each defendant, but Judge RIX dismissed the second, and on the first fined FINKE $300, in default of payment 150 days imprisonment. VALENTINE was fined $100, or 50 days in the County Jail. The penalties were at once paid by the defendants. The United States authorities took possession of FINKE's wine manufactory, and intend to sell it off.

Gen. HAYES, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has forwarded to the Executive Department his resignation as a member of Congress from the Second District. Gov. COX has ordered the vacancy to be filled at the October election.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN NEW-YORK.

The up-hill work of the Spring strikes, injudiciously commenced against maximum wages and declining business—probably more as a counter-movement to an apprehended fall in wages than as a serious attempt to raise them—rendered a diversion of the baffled energies necessary, and accordingly they found vent in a vigorous agitation of coöperative movements. For a time, coöperative shops and manufactures were all the rage, and several promising organizations were started, while a multitude were talked of in mass meetings and printed of in the newspapers. By-the-bye, we were a little amused the other day by an incident which called to mind the peculiar natural difficulties sometimes suggested as liable to embarrass the more public functions of women, in the good time coming when they are to sit in Congress, on the bench, &c. Now picnics and target excursions are perhaps as essential parts of the natural history of the New-York mechanic, as family exigencies are of the female sex. It was therefore in droll accordance with the fitness of things, and suggestive of novel conditions of business in the coming clover age of labor, in passing the Coöperative Printing establishment in Centre-street, the other day, to find it closed for a holiday, with the announcement printed up in large letters, that the coöperatives were gone on a picnic. Fancy the Coöperative *Tribune* establishment shut up and gone on its annual picnic, leaving behind the announcement, "No paper issued from this office to-morrow!" Can this be prophetic?

But to return. Coöperative shops are subject to the same difficulties with individual enterprises of the kind, and equally require business to make them shops at all. And as nothing whatever prompted the coöperative shops just then but the fact that there was not half business enough to support the existing shops in possession of the market, the movement simply marched square up against a stone wall, and there naturally stood still. Only for a moment, however; the stone wall did not extend in all directions across the career of coöperative enterprise. Work or no work, operatives or coöperatives, mechanics and their families must eat, and here presented itself an unobstructed field of enterprise. They could go into the business of selling themselves groceries and provisions. They must also dwell in houses and pay roundly for the same, and they could, with their extensive combined rent-roll, go into real estate and provide themselves at once with landlords and tenants in their own persons. Presto! these points were taken by the more knowing heads, the column faced about and a general rush took place into coöperative stores and building associations. We estimate that three or four thousand men have been, or are nearly, organized as grocery and provision merchants and real estate operators, who before this Summer were simple mechanics, thinking of nought beyond their wages, their pot-luck and their picnics. Henceforth the big concerns, the cares and griefs of business men are theirs, and they will gradually grow sadder and wiser, like their envied "uppers" on the social ladder. O, bold and independent John Journeyman! thou of the ready-flung-down tools; of the instantly donned and figurative coat—wont greatly to find quarrel in a hair,—

Not poppy, nor mandragora, nor "Century,"
Nor all the frothy syrups of bottled soda-water,
Shall ever medicine thee to that devil-may-care jollity
Which thou ow'dst yesterday.

Never mind; to live and learn is good for man, and if he who cannot do his own business is but half a man, what is he who knows nothing even of trying to do his own business? Laboring men should not be children because childhood is sunny (and cloudy) and careless; but they will have a hard road to travel, and our kindest sympathy, in learning to be men, and in acquiring, with an understanding of the trials of responsible business, a fellow-creature feeling for employers. We sincerely congratulate the members of the dozen or more large coöperative store and building associations recently started in the metropolis upon their forward and upward movement, praying that their profits may be as heavy and their troubles as light as is possible for average men and times, and that in any event Providence may temper the wind to the shorn—if they *must* be shorn, as it is the nature of capitalists to be. We advise them individually to make a thorough study of their new business, to take nothing on trust and nothing for granted, to avail themselves of all the limited experience of others already available in this new line of enterprise, and to master the contents of Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt's valuable pamphlets as fast as they appear. One of their great faults as a class—we mean in the City—is that they read so little practical matter, and think so little. If business for themselves shall lead to a correction of this deficiency, it will be worth all it will cost them, or all it will bring them in money, as the case may be. We enumerate some of the new enterprises projected. From the five hundred employes connected with the printing, stereotyping and binding business of John A. Gray & Green, together with those of the neighboring great establishment of the Harpers, a strong and numerous coöperative grocery association is crystallizing, with every prospect of improving themselves in pocket and person. The workmen of Singer & Company's sewing machine factory, with some of their neighbors, make another strong nucleus, organizing for the same purpose. "Coöperative Grocery Association No. 1," presided over by the President of the Workingmen's Union, is older on the calendar and further advanced. The Excelsior Coöperative Store Society is organizing on the east side of the town, on the plan of quarterly dividends, 500 $10 shares, and not more than three shares to any one member.

Further up town, on the same side, the Workingmen's Coöperative Store Company, inchoate, is proposed, in the vicinity of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street, under the auspices of active men among the trades and working classes, such as Ennis, Farmer & Hinton.

The Manhattan Coöperative Grocery and Provision Association has paid in its first installment on shares, to the amount of $250, and now numbers not quite a hundred and fifty members. The organization is perfected, and the proper bonds have been given by the officers intrusted with the funds and property.

The Coöperative Coal and Flour Association (office No. 208 Broadway,) Alfred Kershaw, manager, has now ninety-six members at $5 each, and proposes to go into groceries as soon as the number of members shall reach five hundred.

The New-York Workingmen's Coöperative Store Society has been some weeks organized and receiving subscriptions at their headquarters in the Bowery.

The journeymen bakers have been for some time resolved in favor of establishing coöperative bakeries throughout New-York and Brooklyn. There is room for great improvement both in bread and bakers, and also in the condition of bakers' journeymen. Their miserable wages—about $2 a day, for hours running as high as eighteen out of the twenty-four—compared with the exorbitant prices maintained on the other hand to the bakers' customers, are at once a powerful provocation to a coöperative movement, and a terrible impediment in its way. If this poorly paid class of men should be able to invest savings enough to start a good bakery, they will be cordially encouraged by the public. They will have also the patronage of the coöperative stores, which will all sell their bread.

A second coöperative store has just been organized in Paterson, N. J.; the first having proved successful, and paid, it is said, a dividend of 35 per cent. within a year on its invested capital. In the new concern as many as twenty shares, or $100 of stock, can be taken by one individual. The Newark Workingmen's Coöperative Association, on the Rochdale model, has lately completed its third quarter, with 60 members, $1,175 working capital, a steady growth and good prospects. At the end of the first quarter there were forty shareholders and a dividend was made of six per cent. on members' purchases and three per cent. on those of outsiders. The second quarter, the profits was apparently smaller, owing to necessary purchases for improving the business. The omission of a third quarter's dividend, in a business demanding as yet a constant increase of goods in stock, does not abate the confidence of managers in the success of their enterprise. In fact it is easy to see that, except as a means of encouraging the doubtful and timid to subscribe, the first dividend might more profitably have been laid out in goods. The Brooklyn Grocers' Association, a coöperative establishment for the more advantageous supply of goods at wholesale to dealers, has been three years in existence, and appears to be flourishing, having just taken a handsome new store on the corner of Broadway and Dunham-place, in the Eastern District, (Williamsburgh.) Its shares are $25 each.

We append a sketch of the plans of organization and business adopted respectively by the Manhattan Coöperative Grocery and Provision Association, and the New-York Workingmen's Coöperative Store Company.

Members.—In the former Company members must pay an entrance fee of 25 cents, and subscribe for one or more shares, not exceeding 30, of the stock, paying at least $1 per week on each share subscribed for until paid up, and for each failure to pay installments, shall be fined ten cents per week, deducted from dividends. No person shall have more than one vote, whatever the number of his shares; a provision, sufficient of itself, probably, to prevent undue individual influence in the Company, without the direct restriction upon shares. The other Company referred to fixes its shares at $5, and prohibits more than ten shares to one person. Shares may be purchased by the benevolent and presented to persons unable to pay for them. In the Manhattan no shares can be transferred between members; but any member may transfer to a new member, or on giving thirty days' notice may withdraw, receiving back 75 per cent. of his investment. But in case of death, the heirs receive the full amount; or in case of removal to a great distance, the managers may repay the whole, in their discretion, after the Society shall have been in operation one year.

Dividends.—In the Manhattan Association six per cent. per annum is allowed as interest on shares and accumulated profits, after which every member receives his share of the remaining balance in proportion to the amount of his quarter's purchases. Dividends and interest may be invested in the business of the Association by the member entitled to them, at the discretion of the managers, if deemed by them expedient for the Association. The New-York Company, after expenses are paid, provides legal interest to the stockholders first; next a sinking fund of ten per cent. of the balance; lastly, the remainder to be divided to stockholders in proportion to each one's purchases.

Officers.—The Manhattan Association has a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, chosen annually by ballot, with the usual duties of such officers. It has also three Trustees and nine Directors, divided between terms of one, two and three years, and a Superintendent and a Buyer, chosen annually. The Superintendent is the storekeeper and chief salesman, and obtains his supplies through the Buyer, who also consults with and assists the Superintendent in the store. The Secretary acts as bookkeeper and cashier in the store. The Treasurer and Superintendent give bonds, and the checks of the former must be countersigned by the latter, through whom the cash received passes daily from the Cashier to the Treasurer. The Trustees act as auditors. All the above officers form a Board of Management, with full control, and power to dismiss any officer for cause, the charges to be served upon him fifteen days beforehand, and the accused to have a right of appeal to the stockholders' monthly meeting. In the other Company a Board of (nine) Managers are chosen annually by ballot, and elect from their own number the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary. A Board of Auditors (not managers) are chosen quarterly in the same manner with the Board of Managers. The Treasurer has the management of the store, and purchases supplies under direction of the Board of Managers, or at his discretion, to the amount of $500 in a week. All his payments and engagements are made under the same direction. The Board also fix prices. In neither Company are any sales allowed on credit.

The New-York Association fixes its capital at $10,000. The Manhattan will commence business whenever its paid up capital shall amount to $2,500, but in no case before next Fall.

There are now four coöperative building societies under way in this City, lately started, and one in Brooklyn, which cannot be properly noticed in the present article.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION AND THE MORAL.

Erroneous Statements—Brownlow Misrepresented—Tennessee Carried by Loyal Whites—Its Blacks Vote Intelligently, and Vindicate their Rights.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

The New-York *Journal of Commerce* of the 1st inst. contains the following:

"It is difficult to say anything in relation to the present difficulties and impending dangers in Tennessee without doing more harm than good. To speak of Gov. Brownlow as he deserves—to set forth his total want, not only of morality, but even of common decency—to give a history of his gross oppression of a majority of the people of that State, and the cruel wrongs under which they are suffering from him and his armed followers, and against which they have no remedy but violent revolution—all this would be to encourage resistance to his authority, and thus to deluge the State with blood."

And the New-York Times of the 3d inst. has this paragraph:

"The triumph of the Brownlow faction proves only the success with which it has manipulated the registration of voters. As an indication of State feeling or policy it amounts to nothing. Indeed the Tennessee election was, on the whole, a meaningless formality. With four-fifths of the whites disfranchised, and with the registration altogether in the hands of Brownlow and his men, what signifies the vote of Thursday last?"

The *Journal of Commerce* is generally quite a decent paper; and certainly the New-York Times is looked to as a fair and accurate paper. I think, therefore, you will not object to my correcting some of the above errors. I have a regard for statistical accuracy, especially when from it we may gather much moral instruction. Let me make a comment, then:

1. Brownlow is rough, coarse and vulgar in language; but it is not an inference from this that he is either a drunkard, an adulterer, a liar or a thief. On the contrary, Brownlow is quite as honest as the conductors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and probably quite as moral on all points. For years he preached the Gospel, according to Methodist ideas, with success; for years he conducted a Whig newspaper, fairly and boldly, at which time he stood, as he does to-day, in opposition to that apostle of unwashed Democracy—Johnson. His great crime is, that he is honest and fearless. These are qualities which the traitor knaves of Tennessee and their sympathetic brethren in the North don't like. They are the qualities which defeated them on the battle-field, and which is fast consigning them to a pitiful minority among the people, and a lasting infamy in history.

The people of Tennessee have suffered neither wrongs nor oppressions from Brownlow. The majority of the people of Tennessee, (including the blacks, are and have ever been loyal to the flag of their country. They only wanted an opportunity to show it, and now, when for the first time they have it, they show their true feelings and vote their true principles. If Brownlow was an oppressor, had cruelly wronged the people; an universal fanatic, would East Tennessee have given *fifteen thousand majority of the white vote?* The truth is that although Brownlow got the negro vote, *he is elected by the votes of the loyal whites.*

2. The Times evidently thinks that the whites of Tennessee have not voted, or voted under coercion. I think the official vote of Tennessee will correct all the errors I have quoted above. It will then be seen that Tennessee has voted, and voted her own opinion, a fact not at all agreeable for Democrats and Conservatives to reflect upon, but one which they must endure. The South has its eyes open, and every successive election will show that the reign of terror is over. The slave master has ceased to crack his whip, and the people can no longer be driven to the polls under fear of Lynch law. A few facts will give you an idea of what the true state of the case in Tennessee is. The population of Tennessee, under the census of 1860, was:

Whites	826,782
Blacks	283,019

The vote of Tennessee in the Presidency of 1860 was about 150,000, or rather more than 1 in 6. Taking the black vote at the same ratio the blacks would then have voted rather under 50,000. The losses of the war were such that it is not probable the vote, if given in full, would be any larger now. Brownlow's majority is 48,000, and it would take the whole negro vote to make that. Shelby County (Memphis) has voted a larger vote than it did on secession. Davidson County (Nashville) has voted as large a vote. The whole of East Tennessee has not 4,000 negro voters, but has given Brownlow 15,000 majority. The simple fact is that the loyal voters of Tennessee carried the election, and they are a majority of the whole vote. When the official vote is in I will take occasion to attend to this matter; for it is wrong to the patriotic and gallant people of Tennessee to represent them as electing, under military coercion, a man who is immoral, oppressive, cruel, to say nothing of being a fanatic and a Republican. The people of Tennessee have had a hard battle to fight; but nobly, bravely and honestly have they fought it; and I hope to see the Republicans of the South coming up as honestly and bravely to the great work of political regeneration. I have before me two documents, which doubtless you may have seen—one from Mr. B. H. Hill, (formerly a Whig)—and Mr. Herschell V. Johnson, (formerly a Democratic Senator,) addressed to the people of Georgia. And what do you suppose is the object and tenor of those documents? The sum and substance of the whole matter is to persuade the people of Georgia that they ought not to return to the Union, because all the acts of the Government are unconstitutional, and they are under military despotism, and so on; that is, in plain words, to continue the rebellion. Now it is just this sort of men that the loyal people of Tennessee have put down; and notwithstanding all the dismal groanings which come from the white-washed sepulchres of treason, the loyal people of the South will prevail, and their States be returned clothed and in their right minds. A great many devils have to be cast out; but cast out they will be. Now for the moral of the Tennessee election. The blacks went to the polls peaceably and voted intelligently. All the raw-head-and-bloody-bones about negro voting is thrown to the winds. At the risk of being thrown out of employment, they voted their own opinions, and nobly vindicated the justice which conferred upon them the right of suffrage. There will be no war of races, no difficulties whatever with the negroes, which are not occasioned by the scoundrels, both South and North, who wish to perpetuate the wrongs and oppression of slavery.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The most prominent impression to one from the Eastern coast entering California is the foreign aspect of everything, and the country seems more different from the Atlantic border than does Europe. You wonder that the people speak English. The outlines of the landscape are all new; the sharp, conical, volcano-like mountains, and bare, water-rounded hills; the trees, which have an unnatural, romantic air, such as Salvator Rosa painted, with twisted and gnarled branches, of size disproportioned to the trunk, and great, low masses of dark foliage on the tops—such trees as a Ruskinian would say "nature could not produce."

Again, in the forests of the coast range one comes suddenly on a bloody trunk, which, with its muscular branches, startles you like specimens of human anatomy; the *madrona*; or far in the Sierras you entangle yourself in the deep red branches and trunks of the bushy *manzanita*—that beautiful wood—or you ride on a velvety trail beneath the gigantic sugar pines, with their cones hanging like pine-apples from the ends of the branches. The flowers, too, are new and strange. We have come in only at the end of the feast of Spring wild flowers; but the dry and barren fields are gay still with gorgeous and exquisite flowers; many apparently our garden varieties. San Francisco should be called the "City of Flowers." Such is the power of this divine climate that it only needs a little patch of sand and mould, with plenty of water, to produce the most magnificent vegetation. Every house, with bits of yards, like ours in New-York, makes the most splendid show of flowers; scarlet geraniums, ten feet high, lemon verbenas, which are small trees, fucshias of immense size, callas in great bunches, splendid roses of great variety, clambering vines, large cacti, gum-trees (evcalypei) of Australia, and beautiful evergreens from Japan, Australia and this coast—all left out through the year, and only needing plenty of water from the garden ose. The birds, too, and insects and small ground animals are different varieties of the well-known species at home, or entirely new; the mosquito is different, and the frog has a strange note. A student of nature could not stand for an instant on any mountain top, or in the depth of any forest of California, without saying that he was in a different world from the Atlantic coast or from Europe. The climate itself is the newest thing of all. It is this which has made California so attractive to its inhabitants; and, after all, what is more important for most human beings than their climate?

This is the most exhilarating atmosphere in the world. In it man can do more work than anywhere else, and under it he feels under a constant pressure of excitement. With a sun as of Italy, and a coast-wind cool as our November gales, and an air as crisp and dry as that of the high Alps, man works on, without let or relaxation, till he snaps the vital cords suddenly. Few Americans die gradually or of old age here; they fall off without warning. But in speaking of climate, it must always be remembered that there are really (as has been observed) three zones of climate in California.

The cool air of the Pacific blows into the heated land, through what may be called the keyhole of the State—the Golden Gate—and then diffuses itself like a fan through the country, so that in whatever direction you travel from San Francisco, you travel with the wind, and unfortunately with clouds of dust too. Experienced travelers often attempt to avoid this great plague of California by going to many points by sea and returning by land to the city, thus facing the wind. I have felt this "key-hole breeze" regularly every morning at 11 or thereabouts, even in the midst of the Sierras, a hundred miles away, in valleys facing the west.

In San Francisco this wind makes the best working climate ever granted to man. There is seldom a day too hot or too cold for out-door labor. Thick clothes are worn all the year long, and yet many people never have a fire in their grates. However warmly the day begins, before 11 comes the cool Pacific wind, and every one is glad of a thick coat. The Winter is like the English Summer, showery but delightful. And so favorable to fruits is the coast climate that on the first of January green peas come in as strawberries go out!

The Summer is considered the severest season, and a melting hot day (if it accidentally come) is welcomed. The objections of this city climate are the clouds of dust raised from the sand-hills on which San Francisco is built, for the streets are not well watered. The temptation, too, to overwork is excessive. There are none of those necessary resting spells which the "heated terms" on the eastern coast require of our hard-working citizens, and fewer of the useful vacations which nature enforces in the diseases of our climate. As we remarked, men die suddenly in this city; and, as physicians assert, nowhere is there so much insanity in proportion to the population. But this is merely a matter of acclimation and habit of living. When society becomes more settled here, people will learn to adapt themselves to the new climate. The California Indians are said to have been remarkably long-lived. The second belt of climate is the most delicious—the valleys of the coast-ranges, where the ocean breezes are tempered by the heated hill sides, and the heat is softened by the sea airs, and the dust does not blow. Here the vine and the peach, the olive, almond and fig, and all the temperate fruits flourish; here wave the marvelous harvests which California is now sending forth to the world; here are some of the great dairy-farms which are soon to change that most discreditable condition of the old Spanish ranches—"where," says one friend, "there would be cattle on a thousand hills and not a pint of milk to drink," and under whose product California has been, and is still, compelled to import her butter and cheese from the Eastern coast. In these valleys are hillsides golden with harvest, and dotted with the dark evergreen oak, and green with the vine and fig. The woods are sprinkled like snow with the buck-eye, (a horse-chestnut,) or show the heavy masses of the bay and the oak. In those within easy railroad distance of the city, the roads sometimes wind through the most romantic cañons under the fantastic oaks, where villas are being planted by wealthy Californians, the most charming in situation that can be found in the world. These wood valleys, as civilization advances, will be regarded as earthly paradises. Their only drawbacks are the muddy roads in Winter, and an occasional too hot day in Summer. The nights are always cool in them. The third belt is the whole great interior plain of the Sacramento and the San Joaquim, with the Foot Hills and valleys of the Sierras; a most unpromising and disagreeable region, so far as we have seen, without a tree on the plain for fifty miles, hot, dusty, and often uncultivated; and again the hillsides, burning under a tropical sun, with nothing but mile after mile of wild oats, sprinkled with the live oak; a region scorched in summer, and almost impassable in Winter; where no rain appears from May till November, and the refreshing thunder-storm is unknown. Here even the Pacific breeze comes stripped of its moisture, and everything is dry and parched. It is in the middle of this unpromising region that the great product of California, its cattle, are raised, and on its outskirts, the great industrial (or gambling) pursuit of mining has been carried on. Nowhere in the world has man had greater difficulties to contend with than here, and nowhere has he encountered more.

C. L. B.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Cal., July, 1867.

NANTUCKET.

Up on the Walk—Island Peculiarities—The Town Crier—Ancient Customs—Antipathy to Trees—Nantucket Clam-Chowder.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

We have been "up on the Walk" this morning, the Captain following with his quadrant, to take a solar observation. But the deceitful fog shut in and hid him completely, (the sun, not the Captain,) parting its folds occasionally to give us a swift peep upward, and then closing around in denser masses. "How damp this air is!" cried one, and one after another of the hat ribbons gradually disappeared through the trap-door. "Butterflies!" quoth the old salt contemptuously, "Let's see the steamer through my spy-glass." With the naked eye it looked like a speck on the dark blue ocean, surrounded by other specks of white. "Here, look in the offing and tell me what you see!" cried the Captain.

Sure enough. The water danced and sparkled; the white foam flew from the steamer's wake; the white specks became sloops and schooners, and one revenue cutter had her pennant flying; fishing smacks hugged the shore, and the whole scene, dim in the distance, became gay and lively. "I've seen fifty vessels in the offing at one time," remarked the Captain, "Comin' roun' the Cape we see 'em all." And then his talk drifted into reminiscences, and became, to me, a confused medley of "foresel," and "mainsel" and "to'gallantsel" and "mizzenmast" and "jib-boom" in such rapid iteration that I was forced to sound the retreat.

The "town pump" is an institution of villages belonging to the past, but the town crier may be found in full force in the streets of Nantucket. On my first hearing the monotonous clamor from sturdy lungs I rushed to a window, thinking something had happened. So it had: An auction sale of "fresh veal, mutton, corned beef, this day, at 12 o'clock," &c., &c., in a sort of metre, resembling a chant. All theatrical performances are thus cried at street corners instead of advertising by programme, and unless one's ears are attentive they know nothing of what is passing in the amusement line. The upper floor of the Atheneum is capable of seating about six hundred persons, and is used for shows of every description. At present a fair is going on there for the benefit of the ladies "Union Benevolent Society." The first floor contains a spacious library, fitted in alcoves, with a pleasant faced young lady seated at a table sewing, as librarian. The custom of the room is pleasant. One wanders around unrestrained by any of the usual "regulations," taking down and reading at will; should you make a selection to carry away with you, you approach the placid young lady who greets you with a smile and duly enters the name and number in the volume before her. There was formerly an excellent museum on this floor, consisting chiefly of weapons, dresses and utensils of the natives of the Pacific Ocean Islands, but it was destroyed by fire in 1846. The present collection contains some very beautiful shells and corals—a few magnificent specimens of fan and tree coral, besides vegetable varieties, of which buttons are made—native canoes and specimens of whale bone. A sailor present told me that he had seen two hundred natives in one canoe, and three canoes equally manned push off from their own shore—bound on a hostile expedition to a neighboring island.

The jaw of the fin-backed whale is very different from the sperm, consisting of close-fitting layers of thin black bone, with a kind of strainer, or fringy substance depending therefrom. The hump-backed and fin-backed whales are much alike, and feed upon "brett,"—a small fish, not unlike a spider in form and size; taken in huge mouthfuls, the water is ejected through this fine bony fringe and the food retained.

The food of the sperm whale is "squid," a jelly-like substance which grows to an enormous size. The whale crushes and absorbs it at one mouthful. As it lies in the cavern of the deep, and never rises, when alive, to the surface, its full size cannot be ascertained; but sailors tell of portions of dead squid floating twelve feet long, and quite formless.

Among the ancient customs of the place, still retained, may be mentioned the ringing of bells three times a day—doubtless originating in a time when clocks were unknown on the Island. The ringer, usually some broken-down sailor, has a salary of $50 a year from the town, to ring up the sleepers at 7 o'clock in the morning, to ring the dinner hour of 12 at noon, and the time for retiring to dreamland at 9 in the evening—the primitive and sensible rule of our forefathers. I wonder how many of their descendants heed the brazen call of the monitor! But, like church-going folk who believe in no particular creed, practicing propriety for the sake of example, so from the force of habit these island folk keep the faithful call sounding, and were it abolished would miss it sorely.

It is curious to notice how the prevailing employments of a place are revealed in its surroundings. As in grazing countries, one sees cows in miniature elevated to the tops of weather-vanes on barns and granaries, so here we see ships, full-rigged, as if taking aerial voyages, and fishes in gilt.

Do metropolitan readers understand the meaning of a "Polpis Squantam?"

It was a foggy morning in which we undertook to solve this enigma, but the Nantucketers pay no regard to wind or weather, so at the appointed moment the "procession began to move." It is considered "the thing" to go in large companies. Two jobbing wagons, with seats at the sides like a New-York stage, held twenty-five persons—mostly ladies, and we followed the smaller crafts.

The "road" to Polpis is a wide plain, overrun with buck-grass, huckleberry and blackberry bushes, through which are parallel cart-ruts, often a foot deep, and in which I can see no reason for selection. Nevertheless, a choice is made, called "the foot-pond road," and two tiny salt-water ponds do finally appear at either side, to determine its right and title. The fog lies on the grass like dew, and the indistinct outlines of objects in the distance possess a strange charm. We laugh gaily at our delusions, taking some fragment of timber afar off for a sloop; indeed, the haze in the distance grows blue like the sea, and the size of objects is augmented. Hundreds of blackbirds rise and flutter heavily through the air as we approach. There is no concert of birds in these Nantucket fields. Nature reserves her choirs for the mainland roads, and reigns here almost in perfect silence. Occasionally a few ground swallows skim around us in graceful circles; they are called here carriage-swallows, and they dive for the insects unearthed by the wheels. (I had almost said unsanded, there is so little else in the way of soil here.)

One sees, amid this grassy waste, a few clumps of young pines, newly planted. The dearth of trees on the island is remarkable, considering that it was once densely wooded. There is a general indifference, and in many cases a positive aversion to trees as an ornament for streets and dwellings. The Captain said that two large silverleaf poplars once shaded his dwelling; but immediately on taking permanent possession of it he cut them down; it obstructed his view. "Dirty things!" remarked a lady neighbor, "Full of insects. I won't have one on my premises." It is related that twenty years ago some benevolent individual, penetrated with the desire to ornament his native place, offered to plant beautiful shade trees through the principal streets at his own expense. But after due consideration the municipal authorities rejected the offer, "for," quaintly remarked one, "the moisture, in this foggy climate, doth gather upon the trees and will drip on the passers-by. Trees are unhealthy."

There are very few (but those are very pretty) wild flowers in the field. Scarlet lilies and yellow daisies grow side by side. The marsh cranberry runs along the ground, bearing berries no larger than the checkerberry, and of as deep a scarlet; but they are as tasteless as the sand out of which they spring. Blackberry and huckleberry bushes are about four inches high; the berries have not the sweetness nor the flavor of those from the mainland.

Polpis, which only comprises a few farms, lies back from the sea, though a quarter of an hour's walk brings one to the inlet—a sort of harbor within the harbor—where we went, soon after depositing the greater part of our cargo, to dig clams. Those who were so minded entrusted themselves to the slow paces of a veritable Rosinante, and were jostled unmercifully over the "road;" others embarked in "dorys" or canoes for a neighboring shoal, and others, careless of flesh and spirits, pursued their way on foot. It is pleasant to watch the faces of clam-diggers as they throw up the wet sand and look for the clam itself to reveal its abode, which it faithfully does in a tiny jet of water. Of all Nature's expressions that of the "human face divine" is the most wonderful, and I gradually found my attention diverted from my work to listen to the native wit and droll observations of these dwellers by the sea. Willing to think my dinner earned I sauntered off to find whatever the sea might have thrown up for me. Very little indeed. Plenty of the pearl muscle growing on the kelp in the sand. Scallops, fresh from the water, and snapping viciously as I touched them. The treasures of the deep were growing in the sand instead of cast up in various forms as on other beaches.

The farmhouse in which our clams were to be worked into a chowder was a long, low, paintless building. Unattractive as was the exterior, within the bare decency of the rooms was dreariness itself. Perhaps the Polpis housewife was afraid of too much cleanliness. At all events, she would speedily be "read out of meetin'" by any congregation of New-England dames. Yet she had a photograph album, a fat baby, besides twelve other children, and attending to these probably left little inclination for house-furbishing.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth." But I never heard that the same was true of chowder. The kettle was steaming hot; the pork, cut fine, went in to add to its commotion; onions, chopped, made the fizzle and sputter subside to a steady bubble; and the clams, white, sweet and tender, fresh from their shelly coverings, went in to give flavor to these preliminaries. So, when the whole mass had been duly thickened, we lifted up our voices and pronounced it "good." And then the merry laugh and jest went round; and if the wit was sometimes pointless and the jest obscure, the never-failing laugh followed the same and filled out all deficiencies.

Returning, the fog, which had lifted during the day to give us a blue sky and an atmosphere about 90° in the shade, shut us within its faithful folds, and as we neared it the picturesque old town was dimly outlined, as if sinking into an enchanted slumber.

L. W.

Letter from Gov. Letcher, of Virginia—His Opinion of Breckinridge Preceding Lincoln's Election.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 6.

During the civil war a detachment of a Wisconsin regiment captured sundry letters at the residence of George W. Jones, in that State, among them a letter from John Letcher, then Governor of Virginia. A friend favors us with the original for publication. The letter was written about two months preceding the first election of Abraham Lincoln, and though he alludes with some contempt to those whom he terms "Submissionists," there is nothing in it whatever to indicate that he intended or desired disunion. It will be perceived that he speaks very sharply against Breckinridge for his efforts to divide the Presidential vote of the South. Senator Douglas said to us in Washington, in May, 1860, four months before this letter of Gov. Letcher to Jones was written, the emphatic words: "John C. Breckinridge is a traitor!" Senator Douglas had the sagacity to perceive that the disruption at Charleston by the Slidell and Breckinridge faction was not so much out of personal hostility to himself, as the real determination on the part of the conspirators to inaugurate a scheme of treason against the life of the nation.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I received and read with the greatest pleasure your interesting historical account of the origin and full recognition by the Democratic Party of the once popular doctrine of "non-intervention." My own recollection confirms fully, in all particulars, the accuracy of your detail of facts, and but for the extraordinary and inexcusable division in the Democratic Party, there would now be no controversy on the subject. All well-informed men would at once agree in regard to matters that only a few years ago claimed almost undivided approval from Southern men of all parties.

Never in the history of our country has a great party been so needlessly disrupted and rendered impotent for good at the present, and in all probability in the future. Ambitious, designing and unprincipled men, in all sections of the Union, have brought about this deplorable result. I have no doubt that the mischief was arranged, planned and matured long before the meeting of the Charleston Convention. Of course, the managers (in my view) understood it all; but the representatives from many, if not most of the States, were to be indoctrinated after their arrival at Charleston. Failing, however, to get Virginia and some of the other Slave States to retire with them, they then went to work to originate something that would insure their success at Baltimore. Hence the appeal (in the shape an address) from some of the members of Congress, to the seceding delegates, to come to Baltimore and demand admission into a body from which they had voluntarily withdrawn, and which they had denounced as unworthy of their association. Hence also the appointments of delegates to the Richmond Convention. They judged, and rightly, as the sequel proved, that by such schemes and appliances they could induce other States to unite in their disorganizing movement. Their hope was to coerce the South into the support of somebody, (Breckinridge, as it turned out,) and thus add fuel to the fire of sectional strife. While they have succeeded in binding to the support of their ticket a majority of the Southern Democracy, I am rejoiced to know that there is a minority of the party who have the power to embarrass their movements, and hold them in check.

The Breckinridge Party hereabouts now are beginning to say that they are for submission to Lincoln's election, which they consider a fixed fact. What a contemptible back down this is. That miserable dog, Yancey, is now stumping in Maryland and Virginia, and denies that he is for disunion. I suppose we shall soon have Rhett upon the stump making the same denial as to himself and South Carolina friends. What a precious set of leaders! They raise a storm, but becoming alarmed at the mischief it threatens, even before it reaches its height, they back out from their original position, and then set to work to persuade the people that they have been slandered, and their views and objects misrepresented and misunderstood. It will not do. The people are beginning to comprehend the whole movement, and to place a proper appreciation upon the malcontents who have brought the trouble upon the country. Truth and justice will triumph in the end, and in a few years the Breckinridge leaders will be execrated by a just people.

I pity Breckinridge. I am personally fond of him, and hoped some day to have had the pleasure of voting for him for the Presidency. Permitting himself to be used by these malcontents, and then refusing to answer questions of practical interest and importance to the people of the country, proves that he is timid as a politician, and devoid of that courage which should characterize the Executive of a great nation like ours. When the same questions were put to Douglas at Norfolk he responded promptly and frankly, and while his enemies are denouncing him for answers, they frankly acknowledge they are in utter ignorance of Breckinridge's views on those points. I have told many of them that they were afraid to make him respond, lest they should have to abandon him. I do not approve of the doctrines held by Judge Douglas, as revealed in those answers, and I so say to them here, but I tell them at the same time that I greatly prefer a man who honestly expresses his sentiments, even if wrong, to one who is afraid to utter his opinions, lest he shall lose votes, by their being known to the country.

All the politicians here, under the lead of our Senators, have gone off after Breckinridge, with the exception of Milson and myself. As a matter of course, they are very much disgruntled with our obstinacy, and many of them denounce us, as I learn. But having confidence in the judgment and justice of the people, who have always sustained me against the politicians, and carried me triumphantly in all my previous struggles, I do not fear the result. The Breckinridge Party, to be sure, has a majority of the party at present; but when this contest is over the politicians who originated and aided in the destruction of the Democratic Party will die, hopelessly helplessly and forever. I regret it, so far as Hunter is involved, for he is a pure man and a good man, who ought not to be sacrificed for the follies of others. Would to God he were separated from those with whom he is associated.

Your friend, JOHN LETCHER.

The Arrests of Merchants in Chicago on the Charge of Gambling in Grain.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, Aug. 10.

It will be remembered that the Illinois Legislature, during its last session, passed an act to prohibit peculation and fraud among the grain operators in Chicago. Of the justness, expediency or efficiency of this law we need say nothing in this connection. We have simply to state that a man named Daniel A. Goodrich, formerly a member of the firm of Goodrich & Moulton, commission merchants, but more recently a lawyer, having become powerfully impressed with the sacredness and majesty of the aforesaid legislative enactment, took it upon himself to procure the arrest of several prominent business men on the charge of violating the law by "short selling," and other misdemeanors. By some means he managed to get hold of written contracts made between certain parties who were buying and selling produce, and discovered in those contracts, as he supposed, certain features which were at variance with the Anti-Fraud Law of the late Legislature. He therefore decided to cause the arrest of the guilty parties. Accordingly a warrant was issued for the arrest of D. C. Scranton, B. P. Hutchinson, J. J. Richards, C. D. Pope, A. Eichold, W. J. Sheik and Howard Priestly, all well-known grain dealers and prominent members of the Board of Trade. The Deputy Sheriff, in whose hands the writs had been placed, appeared on 'Change about noon, accompanied by Goodrich, and each of those gentlemen were taken into custody. Of course there was a commotion, strange and unusual in commercial circles, and for a time little else beside the arrest was talked of in the Chamber of Commerce building. The arrested parties were taken before Justice Dresser, and, after an examination which occupied but a few moments, they were held to bail in the sum of $3,000 each, for appearance in the Recorder's Court at the September term.

The following are the sections of the law which the arrested parties are accused of having violated:

SEC. 17. All contracts for the sale of grain for future delivery, except in cases where the seller is owner, or agent of the owner, of such grain at the time of making the contract, and in actual possession thereof, are hereby declared void and gambling contracts, and all money paid in settlement of differences on any such contract may be recovered back in the same manner as other money lost in gambling.

SEC. 18. All parties to any such gambling contract shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined $1,000, and imprisoned not exceeding one year in the County Jail, and one-half of said fine shall go to the informer, who is hereby declared to be a competent witness on the trial of the parties indicted under this act.

SEC. 19. Any person who shall loan grain or warehouse receipts therefor to any other person to be used for delivery on contracts, or for purposes of speculation merely, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to the punishment provided for in the preceding section, and in such cases the informer shall receive half the fine and be a competent witness as aforesaid.

SEC. 20. In penal proceedings under the last two preceding sections, no warehouse receipt shall be received in evidence of ownership or possession of grain by the defendant at the time of making such contract; and in all cases proof on the part of the prosecution of a contract made by the defendant for the sale of grain for future delivery shall be *prima facie* evidence that such contract was a gambling one and void.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger in Wisconsin—He is Taken to Vermont.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Some sensation has been caused here by the arrest of a man calling himself E. B. Farley, with abundant curly black hair, and who has assumed several other *aliases*, Edwards, Clark, King, &c., at different times and places, but whose real name is E. S. Piper. The arrest was made for sundry forgeries, by which he swindled sundry banks in this State, Vermont and Iowa. He has been here some three weeks with a female, passing her off as his wife, and spending money lavishly on fast horses, betting, gaming, dressing, &c., getting rid of nearly $3,000 since his *début* here. He was first arrested on Friday, but released on the ground that the affair for which he was arrested—on the strength of a circular issued and reward sent at the time of the forgeries—had been compromised. A telegraphic inquiry addressed to the President of the bank in Rutland, Vt., which had been victimized, was answered by a request to hold him till officers could arrive with a requisition, and he was rearrested day before yesterday, just as he was preparing to leave town. He was taken before Judge Bryant yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The argument was prolonged last night until the arrival of the night train with the Sheriff of Rutland County, and Clerk of the Court, with the attorney of the Rutland County Bank, armed with a requisition from the Governor of Vermont. They immediately obtained an order for his surrender from Gov. Fairchild, and when the prisoner was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, he was immediately taken on the Governor's order and remanded to jail. This morning his attorneys made an argument before the Governor for revoking his order, that the prisoner might be retained in the State to answer for the presentation of a forged draft on the Bank of Fond du Lac, which, it was alleged, last week had been compromised. After a lengthy argument the Governor decided that his order should stand, and accordingly handcuffed and shackled, greatly to his chagrin, he was taken in a carriage this afternoon to some point toward the Illinois line, to meet the evening train, and prevent bother by any further interference.

Piper has always succeeded heretofore by buying his way on legal quibbles in eluding justice, and has pursued what he calls his business of altering checks to an astonishing extent, unmolested. It transpires that he has been engaged in some recent operations in town. Piper, who tells of a multitude of successful little games, says this is the first time he has been beat in a long time. This is the fifth requisition issued for him from Vermont. It is understood that the amount of Piper's forgeries in 1863, for which he was arrested, was $63,000, of which $23,500 was on Vermont banks.

The Case of Rev. S. M. Merrill—Official Investigation.

From the Plattsburgh (N. Y.) Express, Aug. 10.

The official investigation of the case of Rev. S. M. Merrill took place in the First M. E. Church, in Plattsburgh, Aug. 6, J. E. Bowen, P. E., in the chair. The Committee were Revs. A. Witherspoon, J. M. Edgerton, C. L. Hagar, N. B. Wood, J. M. Weaver. Rev. O. Gregg and Dr. T. DeFerris appeared as counsel on behalf of the church; Rev. S. M. Merrill, assisted by Rev. J. D. White, appeared in defence.

The charges and specifications were read. The accused responded in person, and pleaded guilty to all the charges, and all the specifications, except three; affirming that he was entirely unprepared for the investigation of these, and asked that his case go then to the Committee and he surrender his credentials. This was consented to by the prosecution, provided the depositions now taken and the testimony of witnesses now present, be placed in the hands of the chairman, and presented at the ensuing session of the Conference. This was consented to by the accused. The case then went to the Committee, who, after consultation, unanimously suspended Rev. S. M. Merrill from ministerial service and church privileges in the M. E. Church until the ensuing session of the Troy Annual Conference.

Productive States Spanning the Continent.

The correspondent of a Western paper, writing from Kansas, says:

It is curious to notice how many of the old notions concerning Kansas have disappeared before subsequent experience. It was believed to be a region practically barren, because of the supposed permanent absence of necessary rains. "Kansas droughts" were proverbial, and farmers hesitated to emigrate to a region where there was a want of water. The same impression prevailed for several years concerning California. There were dry spells there and failing crops, and the future prospects there were exceedingly discouraging. But California has proved unrivalled in the productiveness of its soil and in the average abundance of its harvests, supplying herself with all that she needs for home consumption and shipping millions of bushels of her surplus to distant American and foreign ports. Kansas presents a parallel to California in this particular, her crops of corn and hay, and wheat and oats, upon which once no one was so venturesome or so hopeful as to calculate, equalling now the crops of other sections and deciding that Kansas is to be rated among the States possessed of the richest and the most certain agricultural resources.

That which thus far has proved a fact as new States have been opened westward seems likely to be the continued experience of the future, until the entire continent is spanned with a line of successive States, all producing States, with soil adequate to support the incoming population. Kansas and Nebraska are already proved so. Idaho and Colorado give promise of the future in their remarkable harvests of wheat and barley. The Mormons have made Utah to bud and blossom as a garden; the weekly news from Montana tells of magnificent crops of wheat. Oregon and Washington are luring thousands of hardy farmers who have heard the fame of the productive agricultural lands of those distant Territories bordering the Pacific. That vast region, once called and considered the "Central Desert," beginning at Kansas and stretching to and beyond the Rocky Mountain range, will be the field of self-sustaining States, all obstacles of nature yielding to the hand of industry, the desert being made to blossom as the rose.

ST. LOUIS.

The Richest Man in New-Hampshire.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, Aug. 10.

Hon. Isaac Spalding, Councillor of the Third District, at the Executive Board, is the most wealthy person in New-Hampshire. His estate, moreover, is entirely of his acquiring. He is a native of New-Ipswich, Hillsborough County, but his father moved thence when the son was a lad. When a mere stripling he entered into the service of the late Robert Reed, then a trader in Amherst, and after ten years' experience in the store, was taken into partnership. The firm was widely known as Reed & Spalding, and people from an extensive section of country resorted for traffic to their store. Nashua was then a place of very little account—people going thence to Amherst to make their purchases. But in 1826 there was a turn in the tide. Manufacturing business had been commenced in Nashua and the firm of Reed & Spalding was dissolved—the junior member being desirous of trying his fortune in the rising manufacturing town. He opened, we believe, the first store which contained such varied merchandise as to meet the wants of all classes of customers, and went rapidly from strength to strength until his means were so ample as to incline him to retire from mercantile business. Since then he has been known as a capitalist, whose time was employed taking care of his property. His income is about $1,000 a week. From boyhood up his has been a life of the most active industry.

Virginia Colored Men in Search of Desperadoes.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 10.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago ten negroes escaped from the Hanover County jail. Since that time they have been hid in a swamp a short distance from Ashland, issuing forth every night and committing depredations on the property of the citizens of that section. Several attempts have been made by the citizens to arrest or break up the gang, but they could never track them to their den in the swamp. Finding that the efforts of the whites were futile, the colored people, who have also suffered from the thieving propensities of the gang, organized a company, elected Jim Brooks Captain, and went in search of them. On Thursday the company came across the hiding-place of three of the gang; but fearing that the rest of them were concealed near by, left a guard to watch, and returned to Ashland for reinforcements, which they succeeded in getting, and yesterday they started into the swamp. Since then we have not heard from them; but ere this, we doubt not, some, if not all, of the gang have been captured. In the gang was a colored man, who is charged with committing a rape in February last upon the person of a lady who had got off the cars near Ashland, and was on the way to her house in the neighborhood.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal & Messenger* has the following: "We notice a generally expressed disposition and determination, on the part of the white people of the South, to vote for, and as far as possible, assist in the election of negroes to the Federal Congress. This is to be done partly on condition that the negroes give the whites the less remunerative offices at home. We want our States, counties and cities, governed by whites, and are perfectly satisfied, if this can be accomplished, to give the negro the more honorable and better paying offices. Our reasons are obvious for this, and are not easily misinterpreted—we do not think the negro fit to govern us, and are not disposed to put up with their ignorance and arrogance—we are willing, however, and would prefer, that the most obnoxious, filthy, thieving negro imaginable should go to Congress (and do not fear contamination from his association) in preference to one of those nameless curs, once so-called 'rebel' Southerns, who would be acceptable to the Radical Congress—in other words, a white man mean enough to be acceptable to the Radical Rump Congress of the United States, from the South, is too mean for the people of the South. The alternative is a negro—the peculiar institution of the Radicals."

The Selma (Ala.) *Messenger* of the 6th inst. says: "We had yesterday the pleasure of a visit from Hon. J. W. Taylor, representative elect from the Perry District to Congress. Col. Taylor is, we are happy to say, in fine health. He looks forward with hope to the day when the people of the North, cured of the madness of the hour, and aroused to a sense of their own danger, will expel from power the conspirators against constitutional liberty, and reëstablish on its ancient foundations the Government of their fathers, and patiently awaits its coming. We are more than gratified to know that he is opposed to the voluntary 'acceptance' of the pending plan of reconstruction."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that an order was issued on the 8th inst. by Gen. Schofield for the arrest of Charles W. Buttz, of Norfolk, upon the charge of defrauding and swindling soldiers of the United States Army out of their earnings. The order was sent to Norfolk, but a telegram was received in reply by Gen. Schofield which stated that Buttz left Norfolk the same afternoon for New-York, with the intention of leaving for Europe. He took part in the late Radical Convention in Richmond, and offered the series of resolutions laudatory of Gen. Sheridan.

It was currently rumored in Macon, Ga., that Gov. Jenkins had been removed, and that Foster Blodget, Mayor of Augusta by Gen. Pope's appointment, had been appointed his successor. A local paper says: "The rumor comes from Augusta by two different parties, and seems to be believed by some. There has been no official notification up to this time, and we hope the rumor is false. If such removal has taken place, we are satisfied it is done without any provocation on the part of our Governor, and only for the purpose of promoting the Radical Union Leaguers."

The Atlanta, (Ga.,) *New Era* says: "A day or two ago a gentleman who was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army, and who, until quite recently, has been opposed to the proposed plan of reconstruction, remarked to us that after the best reflection he could give the subject, he had reached the conviction that Gen. Grant was the only man who, by his national services and character, and commanding influence, could reconcile the differences between all sections, and restore the States to a true, social and political, as well as legal Union."

A letter from Sumter (S. C.) says: "The State tax collector for this district has returned to the Sheriff twenty-nine hundred executions, including his own name and the Sheriff's among the defaulters. If the order prevails that none shall vote but those who have paid their taxes, it may have a good effect in hastening settlement. Money may be abundant elsewhere, but from the fact here stated no one would infer there was any redundancy of it in this county."

We learn from the Wilson *North Carolinian* that the negroes and Radicals of Nelson, Edgecombe and Nash Counties, N. C., held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at Joyner's Depot on Saturday last, and nominated Jerre Bullock (colored) to represen them in the Convention.

Gen. Ord, while at Natchez, Miss., last week, the *Courier* of that city says, instructed the Assessor of Adams County to discontinue the collection of poll tax from negroes, and that the moneys already collected from such source should be returned to those who paid it.

Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, has convened the Council of State to meet in Raleigh on the 15th inst., to recommend a suitable person for Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Judge Merrimon.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Republican* states that Mr. G. W. Eberhart has been removed from the position of State Superintendent of Education, Freedmen's Bureau, by Gen. Howard. His successor has not been appointed.

PROHIBITION IN MICHIGAN.—In the Michigan Constitutional Convention, on the 8th inst., a final vote was taken on the question of prohibition. On a proposition for the separate submission to the vote of the people, of alternatives, embracing prohibition of license or restriction of traffic, the vote stood 48 yeas to 33 nays. On a proposition providing for the separate submission to the people of the clause providing for the restriction and taxing of traffic, prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors and paupers, and prohibiting license, the vote stood 43 yeas to 36 nays. On the incorporation of a clause prohibiting license in the body of the Constitution, the vote stood 43 to 33.

DIRECT TRADE TO MEMPHIS.—Messrs. Filbert, Minter & Walker are in receipt of advices, dated Lyons July 20, representing that the senior partner of the firm, now at Lyons, is chartering a vessel and loading her with a splendid assorted cargo. He expects the vessel to arrive direct at Memphis in time for the Fall trade. Our friend Barbiere, who has labored assiduously to bring about this great event, is full of enthusiasm. He writes under same date: "The work is progressing rapidly. The ship is being chartered, and we are selecting goods for the first shipment. We hope to get our vessel to Memphis in time for the Fall trade. All right—immense stock, goods low, and all's well."—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Aug. 8.*

The Case of the Ship Anna Kimball—Why She was Seized.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Shanghai, June 5, gives the following details of an affair of which mention has already made in our columns:

Public attention has been called to a breach of relations between the United States and Japan, which was supposed to exist, caused by the following circumstances: The American ship *Anna Kimball*, of Beverly, WILLIAMS, master, cleared from Shanghai for Nagasaki, Japan, on the 12th of April, having obtained a three months' charter at $2,300, Mexican, per month, through Mr. LAKE, an American residing in Nagasaki. The vessel went to a place called Koo-roo-mi, in the province of a Damio prince of that name, by whose officers she had been chartered through Mr. LAKE. This gentleman accompanied the vessel. Her object was to load with rice for Hiogo, or a place adjacent to that as yet unopened port. I may here remark, for some months foreign vessels have been in the habit of going to the unopen ports in Japan, particularly on the west coast and inland sea, for purposes of trade, under a kind of black mail permit issued by the Tycoon, or treaty authorities, who had granted them for a "consideration," and the vessels bearing which had come and gone without obstruction offered. The *Anna Kimball*, loaded with rice, and a steamer belonging to her charterers came alongside and towed her to just outside the Port of Nagasaki, (the nearest open port,) for orders, it being necessary to communicate with the Custom-house before proceeding to her destination as mentioned in the charter. The Tycoon's officers had seen her load, and going overland had reached Nagasaki in advance of Capt. WILLIAMS and Mr. LAKE, who came to that port in the steamer, leaving the *Anna Kimball* outside the port, under easy sail. But a hitch occurred between the Damio and Custom-house officers, and the permit to go to or near Hiogo could not be had without a further "squeeze" unwarrantable for the exchequer of a small Damio Prince. The efforts toward a satisfactory adjustment proving futile, the Customs authorities complained to the Vice-Consul. This functionary issued a warrant, and sent his Marshal with a Japanese steamer to arrest the *Anna Kimball* and bring her into port. The vessel was reached and the warrant read to Capt. WILLIAMS, who spurned the authority of the United States and wrote a letter to the Vice-Consul, informing him that he was Captain, Tycoon, Damio, Prince, King, President, "or any other man," on board of his ship, and that he was under orders only of RAINBOW, LEWIS & Co., a young English firm, who had under the circumstances to go to Shanghae and consult with the attorneys of the owners of the vessel. Hither she came, but stayed outside the limits of the port some twelve miles.

Mr. LAKE had been advised by the Koo-roo-mi officers to take the ship and cargo wherever he pleased, and had made the bills of lading in his favor, so as to enable him to dispose of the rice. The agents of the vessel here, however, made the affair the subject of reference to the United States Vice-Consul-General, who advised that Mr. LAKE and the ship should return to Nagasaki, and effect as favorable an arrangement as possible with the Damio officers and the powers that be, pay the fine leviable for violation of the treaty, obtain a pass to a destination to be agreed upon, and then to cancel the charter by common consent. The vessel returned to just outside the port of Nagasaki, where she lay under easy sail, Capt. WILLIAMS and Mr. LAKE going into the harbor to try to arrange matters. But arriving, they found the Damio officers had granted full powers of attorney to a personal enemy of Mr. LAKE, and whom he ignored, even in his new position. The Koo-roo-mi officers referred him and Capt. WILLIAMS to this person, and here Capt. WILLIAMS objected, and refused to know him at all, insisting that Mr. LAKE was the proper attorney. The Vice-Consul did not recognize Mr. LAKE, the other person having been duly intrusted with full powers by the Koo-roo-mi officers in his presence.

What was to be done? It was suggested that the vessel should better go to Hakodadi, and dispose of her cargo, as the news of the affair had been signalized to each open port on the main land of Japan, and it would be useless to go to any port except one which the vessel could reach in advance of the news, sell her cargo and clear out with the proceeds. This uncertain project was, however, abandoned. Mr. LAKE, possibly ignoring the Vice-Consul, went to Rear-Admiral BELL, whose flagship, the *Hartford*, with the *Wyoming* and *Supply*, were in port. The Admiral informed the Vice-Consul of the overture made by Mr. LAKE, and after the usual formalities had passed, the *Wyoming* was sent to tow the *Anna Kimball* into port, which was done without asking the consent of Capt. WILLIAMS *alias* Tycoon, *alias* Damio, *alias* Prince, *alias* King, *alias* President, or "any other man," where she was placed under the guns of the United States steamer *Supply*. Here we leave her for the law to take its full course. It is supposed that the cargo will not be confiscated, but the vessel fined $1,000—as per treaty—and perhaps mulcted for sundry damages and delays.

To say the least, this is a case of improper action on the part of Capt. WILLIAMS. The insurance Companies in China, and the agents of the home Companies here, will not grant nor tolerate risks on vessels trading through and about the inland sea of Japan; and the agent of the Boston Board of Underwriters deterred the master of a vessel to whom this same charter was granted from accepting it, on the grounds that it was illegal, and his insurance would be vitiated. But the chance of a charter at $2,300, Mexican, per month, was considered too good a thing to be lost by the *Anna Kimball*, even at the risk of a vessel and crew, and with a knowledge of a violation of the treaty, as bonds were entered into to hold the vessel harmless in the event of her being seized. The value of these bonds may be imagined, when they were made by totally irresponsible parties. Much interest is manifested in this matter. The vessel cannot be accused of smuggling, as she took no goods to the port of Koo-roo-mi, but she may be mulcted in a heavy fine for trading at an unopen port, and liable to an action for libel to cover judgment for such damages.

Heavy Lawsuit in New-Orleans.

A suit involving real and personal property to the amount of $115,000 has been instituted in the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States by JOHN MOUNTFORT, son of the late Major MOUNTFORT, United States Army, against S. P. L. MARSHALL, GIFFEN & Co., E. MONTEUSE and the St. Charles Hotel Company. The claimant alleges his possession of the property in question in June, 1865. The following extracts from the petition of the orator, JOHN MOUNTFORT, will show the grounds on which the suit is brought. He complains that—

In June, 1865, or about that time, he became acquainted with T. W. MARSHALL, and through this man's introduction, to his father, SAMUEL P. L. MARSHALL, in New-Orleans. The former was in extremely destitute circumstances, the latter, a man of age, (65 years,) experience, address and shrewdness, and representing himself as having been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. A partnership was proposed and formed between the orator and T. W. MARSHALL for the carrying on of a mercantile business in Montgomery, Ala., in the store previously occupied by SAMUEL P. L. MARSHALL, for himself. His son and the orator, JOHN MOUNTFORT, had no knowledge of mercantile affairs, no experience, their habits were intemperate and dissipated, and their unfitness for such an enterprise absolute.

The mercantile establishment was therefore managed by SAMUEL P. L. MARSHALL. The orator, JOHN MOUNTFORT, further alleges that a long course of intemperance had weakened his faculties and impaired his will; that very frequently he was unconscious and wholly incapable, and that at no time was he fit to perform the acts which were imposed upon him in his connections with defendant. The defendant knew of his weakness, was conscious of his own power over him, and of his entire submissiveness to him; he took the measures necessary to complete that power; he called MOUNTFORT his adopted son; he pretended to have a parental interest over and in him; he took pains to mention his ascendancy over him, and to estrange him from his old friends and the friends of his father; he having in possession MOUNTFORT's personal property, collecting his rents, holding whatever money belonged to him, managing the rickety concerns of his mercantile business, and MOUNTFORT, unconscious and ignorant of his condition, subscribed to whatever the said SAMUEL P. L. MARSHALL proposed, and did whatever he recommended, even in the solemn consideration of his marriage, and the transfer of his most valuable property to him. During the Summer and Autumn of 1865, by virtue of two powers of attorney procured from JOHN MOUNTFORT, the said SAMUEL P. L. MARSHALL took under his management and control all the property specified. He has collected the rents of two parcels of land, and made leases thereupon; has sold the orator's stock in the Citizens' Bank; sold or converted the notes or obligations into money; he holds or has disposed of the State and railroad bonds; he has sold the orator's property at Biloxi; he has received the packages called for by the receipts specified; appropriated the silver plate; transferred the stock in the St. Charles Hotel Company; and, in fine, has possessed himself of the orator's entire property, and has converted the same to his own use. Thus, the orator says that property to the value of $115,000 and upward has gone into the possession of said MARSHALL, and that it is charged only with the payment of a life annuity of $3,000 to your orator. The store No. 26 Magazine-street has been leased by said MARSHALL to GRIFFEN & Co. for five years at $5,500 per annum, and the store corner of Chatres and Bienville streets to E. MONTEUSE, at $2,500 per annum. At the commencement of his relations with MOUNTFORT, said SAMUEL P. L. MARSHALL was in insolvent circumstances, and since that time he has been enabled, by the money and credit he derived from the estate of JOHN MOUNTFORT, to purchase several parcels of landed property and interests in land in the City of New-Orleans and in the Parish of Jefferson.

JOHN MOUNTFORT, the orator, therefore prays for the recovery of this property generally, and that GIFFEN & Co., E. MONTEUSE and the St. Charles Hotel Company be made parties to this suit, and that the former be required to pay into Court and subject to its order the rents that may accrue upon the said property leased to them, and that the St. Charles Hotel Company be required to prevent any alienation of the stock formerly standing in his name.

Defendant, SAMUEL P. L. MARSHALL, has filed an answer denying the principal allegations in plaintiff's petition, and averring that on a fair settlement with complainant, the latter will be found in his debt. The case will be tried at the next term.

Marrying a Man from Motives of Benevolence.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 7.

A short time since there resided over the Lake, at Biloxi, a gentleman very wealthy and very dissipated. Born to wealth, and reared in the lap of luxury, his father—now deceased—holding an eminent position in the old United States army, and in the esteem of all who knew him, it truly seemed that he was one of the fortunate sons of earth; that life with him must, almost necessarily, prove a pleasant pastime. His education was in accordance with the high social position and brilliant future awaiting him. At the conclusion of his education in this country he was sent to Europe. Unfortunately, while tutors imparted the finishing touches to his education, "friends" imparted knowledge that rapidly led to a life of constant dissipation, and he returned to his native city a confirmed and hopeless drunkard. At the opening of the present Summer he retired to the lake village above mentioned, and spent his days in endless carouse. His business and all his large monetary interests had for some time been confided to a gentleman who very kindly consented to burden himself with their conduct, and who proved to be such a thorough business man that the entire estate eventually acknowledged him as owner. Not very long ago a lady, a total stranger to all Biloxi, and as afterward appeared, to the object of her errand, arrived at this place, and proceeding to the residence of the weak and self-degraded man, requesting an interview with him. She was informed that he was too ill to receive any company whatever; that is, he was, in plain language, dead drunk. The next morning this lady repeated her visit, and succeeded in meeting with Mr. ——, and, incredible as it may appear, in convincing him that he ought to marry her. The marriage ceremony transpired a few days after, and a change for the better was soon perceived in his habits. The lady frankly announced to anxious feminine inquirers that she married her husband from motives of benevolence, being firmly persuaded that unless some disinterested person assumed control of his affairs he would very soon be reduced to abject poverty. Legal measures have recently been instituted for the recovery of a large portion of his estate, which had passed into other hands.

Registration in New-Orleans—Official Statement of the Result.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 8.

The number of voters registered in the Parish of Orleans at the close of registration, July 31, 1867, was as follows:

	White.	Black.	Total.
First District	6,111	4,984	11,095
Second District	3,063	3,871	6,934
Third District	2,719	3,396	6,115
Fourth District	2,603	1,312	3,915
Right Bank	369	1,242	1,611
Total	14,865	14,805	29,670

The above makes the list complete. It will be seen that there is a meagre majority of sixty white voters admitted to registry in the parish, inclusive of the city, though the white population is universally conceded to be four times their number. The name of the disfranchised white is therefore legion. Presuming that all the registered blacks are males, 21 years of age and registered but once, and allowing seven females and under age to each voter, our black population must reach nearly 104,000 souls. If the city and parish have four times the number of whites, its total population reaches over half a million. If a census could be taken now it might be found that the ballot-box has been or is to be unduly stuffed.

The "Revelations" of Sandford Conover.

From the Washington dispatches to the Boston *Advertiser* of the 12th inst., we quote following:

"The mass of documents worked up at the White House and palmed off as from the Attorney-General's office, in the absence of Mr. STANBERY, has disgusted many of his friends. These papers have been in preparation by the President for several weeks. Some two months a prisoner confined in the District jail for fraud conceived the project of securing a pardon from the President in connection with CONOVER's presence in jail. He made a regular agreement to furnish certain papers and statements to JOHNSON, of the great interest to the latter, in return for a pardon. This he received, and a portion of the documents he prepared are appended to the application for the pardon of CONOVER, made by Hon. A. G. RIDDLE and Judge HOLT. The notes of these gentlemen, together with the petition of CONOVER, were all that were sent to the President or were in any way connected with the case.

The pretended letter of ASHLEY to Mr. RIDDLE was never seen or heard of by the latter till it was published. The President, on receipt of RIDDLE's note, gave a positive promise to grant the pardon if the indorsement of Judge HOLT could be obtained. The moment he read this he pretended to refer the matter to the Attorney-General's office, but his only object was to involve Judge HOLT in the apparent plot they were working up and preparing to expose. Meantime ROBBE, the pardoned prisoner, who had shrewdly kept copies of papers furnished to the President, became intoxicated at a house on the avenue, showed his papers, and talked freely concerning the whole course of the President and those engaged with him in getting up these papers. The unexpected disclosure of their man ROBBE has caused consternation at the White House, and it is understood that additional papers are being prepared to meet the new emergency.

The Execution of Maximilian.

JOSE A. GODOY, the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, has addressed the following note to the Governor and other authorities of California:

MEXICAN CONSULATE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1867.

SIR: By the last steamer from Acapulco I have received notice of an official character of the execution of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, pretended Emperor of Mexico, on the 19th ult., and the surrender of the Capital of the Republic on the 21st ult., the entire garrison of traitors and foreigners remaining in the power of the Supreme National Government.

With the surrender of the port of Vera Cruz, of which news has been received, an end is put entirely to what some have called the "Empire of Mexico," since to that wretched phantom there remains neither recognition nor authority in any city or village in the country, nor a soldier to sustain it. Loyal Mexicans have triumphed over their enemies, and proudly planted the standard of the Republic upon the National Palace, restoring and reestablishing the national authority.

The summary execution of the usurper was an act incontestible justice, which will assure peace and order to the nation, and my Government, in the exercise of an unquestionable prerogative, has afforded guarantees to the Mexican people, and has preserved the dignity of the nation.

This great Republic of the United States, which, through its moral influence, has exercised so important a part in effecting the evacuation of Mexican territory by the French, should rejoice in contemplating its sister Republic of Mexico full of vitality, and ready, under the shadow of peace and wise legislation, to follow the road to prosperity and greatness which, by its aid and countenance, she must reach.

Fully persuaded that you participate in this satisfaction, I congratulate myself on being able to communicate to you the information to which reference is made in this note.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,
JOSE A. GODOY.

The Alleged Revenue Defalcations in New-Orleans.

The following note from Gen. STEEDMAN, Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, is published in the *Republican* of that city:

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1867.

I observe in your issue of this date a paragraph copied from the Washington *Chronicle* stating that I have reported to the Treasury Department that "immense frauds have been discovered in the administration of Gen. BENTON, now deceased." In justice to the memory of the brave soldier whose name is used in this statement, I respectfully request you to contradict this imputation upon the integrity of Gen. BENTON. I have made no such report to the Treasury Department. In fact, I have not reported or even stated verbally that any defalcation existed in the revenue office in this city, nor is there the slightest evidence upon which to base such a report. I cannot imagine how the report alluded to got into the *Chronicle*. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Collector.

Order from Gen. Schofield—Announcement of His Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Aug. 8, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 52.—The following named officers are announced as composing the Staff of the Commanding General of this military district:

Brevet Col. S. F. Chalfin, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A.—Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brevet Col. Wm. M. Wherry, U. S. A., Captain Thirty-first U. S. Infantry—Secretary.

First Lieut. J. L. Rathbone, Twelfth U. S. Infantry—Aide-de-Camp.

First Lieut. William Ennis, Fourth U. S. Artillery—Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Col. James Simons, Surgeon U. S. A.—Medical Director.

Major F. J. Shunk, Ordnance Department U. S. A.—Chief Ordnance Officer.

Brevet Col. H. B. Burnham, Major and Judge-Advocate U. S. A.—Judge-Advocate.

Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster U. S. A.—Paymaster.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Gibson, Jr., Captain 11th U. S. Infantry—Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Major J. M. Goodhue, Captain 11th U. S. Infantry—Commissary of Musters.

Brevet Major Caleb Rodney Layton, Captain 11th U. S. Infantry—Acting Assistant Judge-Advocate.

Brevet Major W. A. Elderkin, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. A.—Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.—Chief Quartermaster.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Return of "New Island" Expeditions.

The schooner *Leah* had returned to San Francisco from the search for the island reported discovered in longitude 150 50 W. and latitude 40 40 N. The search, though extending as far west as 160 degrees, and from 39 to 41 north, was unsuccessful, no land being seen. In the immediate vicinity of the reported location of the island a terrific sea was encountered, caused by a southeast gale. During the search a tract of discolored water was found, extending about 250 miles southeast and northwest and about 86 miles wide. Attempts were made to sound, but the sea was so rough that it was not satisfactorily done, and no bottom was found with 150 fathoms line. The water was, however, of a greenish color, similar to that found between the bar and the Farralones off San Francisco, and it was believed that comparatively shallow soundings could be found in searching in calmer weather. Vast numbers of small birds, like sand-pipers, were seen, some of which, as well as several large birds resembling boobies, alighted on the vessel. Immense quantities of "Portuguese Men-of-War" were seen, the sea at times being literally covered with them, they resembling a shoal [illegible] water and stilling the violence of the waves. From the discolored water and birds seen, (which latter are not found any great distance from land,) it is believed that an island exists not very remote from the locality visited. Capt. MATTHEW TURNER, who has returned from similar search made in the schooner *Caroline Mills*, says that a tract of discolored water which indicated soundings was found near the reported locality of the land. This tract extended some 200 miles one way by about 60 miles the other. Soundings were attempted, but no bottom was found with 120 fathoms line. Capt. TURNER believes that soundings can be had if proper search is made for them, and that in such case good fishing ground will be had. Capt. TURNER was three days exploring for the island, but, although he searched diligently from 149 to 151 west, and from 39 to 41 north, found no signs of land.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Georgetown (S. C.) *Times*, in speaking of the rice crop says: "Those of our planters who have not lost their entire crop, report rather more favorably of what remains. Some few will probably commence the rice harvest the last week of the present month. We trust they will be spared from the incursions of the rice birds by getting in much of the crop before they make their appearance, while the late planting may escape these troublesome visitors by their early immigration."

Of the new monastery to be built at Dubuque, Iowa, the *Herald* says: "The building is to be of stone, now being quarried, and when finished will be the most magnificent and imposing building in the State. Its dimensions will be equal to a block of buildings in the city, with side walls forty feet high, and on the church a tower 200 feet high. In the centre of the building will be a court square of 100 feet. The designs, if carried out, will give Dubuque a monastery something like the grand old structures of Italy."

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, at the commencement dinner at Bowdoin College, said he attempted to state at Bates Commencement that labor and prayer should go together, and he quoted the Latin phrase *laborare est orare*. The reporter had it "laborare est proboc. The Governor thought the reporter was a little too much inspired by the *hoc*, or inclined somewhat to the *hic*.

NOAH FULLER, of Attleboro, Mass., has been held for trial on the charge of mixing poison in the drink of Mrs. MARIA BLISS and his brother, AMOS FULLER, with whom he has lived. It is charged that he put arsenic in the tea drank by the parties named, who were made sick. A chemist analyzed the sediments in the cup, and detected the presence of arsenic.

The canal soon to be built around the lower Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River is to be about seven and a half miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be three hundred feet in embankment and two hundred and fifty feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep.

In Albany on Monday evening, 6th inst., as a woman was sitting asleep in a chair by a second-story window, a neighbor came in and touched her on the arm to awaken her, when she started up suddenly and fell out of the window, breaking her arm and leg.

Major PRESTON, Adjutant-General on Gen. GILLUM's staff, Vicksburgh, with a squad of soldiers, passed through New-Orleans on the 2d inst., with a gang of horse thieves for the Dry Tortugas. Gen. ORD is pretty effectually clearing his department of such outlaws.

Two prominent citizens of New-Mexico have died recently—Don SIMON DELGADO and Don MIGUEL E. PINO. They were both men of influence in the Territory, belonged to the early families of New-Mexico, and had resided in Santa Fé, where they died, for several years.

In Covington, Ky., on the 7th inst., as a German carpenter named WM. NESMER was working on the St. Aloysius Church, the scaffold upon which he was standing fell, and he was precipitated to the ground below, a distance of sixty-five feet. He was instantly killed.

In Texas coin has held its proper place wonderfully. It has been the standard for commercial transactions longer and more extensively than the Texans had a right to hope, but it is giving way to the paper currency, which is taken now on the Texas Central Railway for freight and passage money.

A few days since a negro nurse, employed by Mr. WM. A. PETTAWAY, in Richmond County, N. C., poured laudanum down the throat of his child, causing its death. On the previous day she had attempted to kill it by making it drink indigo. She was arrested.

A gentleman living in Greene County, Ala., has offered his entire crop of corn for 35 cents a bushel, in the field; and it is said that any amount of corn can be engaged in the canebrake region at 50 cents a bushel.

An Iowa Professorship is to be endowed for the Chicago Theological Seminary. Hon. J. G. FOOTE, of Burlington, has given one thousand dollars as the first subscription toward the needed endowment.

Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has paid one-half the cost of a $6,000 church building at Buckingham, Tama County, Iowa, which place was named for him, besides giving a fine carpet and Bible.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* makes an inquiry. It says: "There is a certain sign swinging to the breeze on Main-street, having the word 'formerly' spelt 'formally,' with sundry other errors. Has Webster's spelling-book fell into disrepute among us?"

A little girl in Troy, three years old, swallowed a nickel cent about a week since, and died in convulsions on the morning of the 6th inst. The symptoms were those of virulent poison, not unlike those caused by arsenic or strychnine.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Mullen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
160	Tyng vs. Fields et al.	186	Same vs. Same.
178	Waterbury vs. Ross et al.	193	Davis vs. Blanth.
79	Same vs. Same.	197	Clafler et al. vs. Dodge et al.
81	Same vs. Same.	198	Appleby vs. Woodgate et al.
86	Conant vs. Conant.	199	De La Pena et al. vs. Davis, Jr.
108	Norman et al. vs. Degnau et al.	232	In re Pursell File Co.
114	Bird vs. Benjamin.	233	Huntting et al. vs. Marcher et al.
176	Salamon vs. Young et al	235	Lodewick vs. Ford et al
180	Downs & Co.'s Manufacturing Co. vs. Hill	238	Lockwood vs. Stewart.
182	People ex rel. Cobb vs. Hillhouse.	239	Gilbert vs. Cowen.
184	Cauldwell et al. vs. Adee et al.	246	Whitehouse et al. vs. Finslit.
185	Same vs. Same.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
17	Hardy vs. James.	27	Keeley vs. Evans.
18	Rheinhardt vs. Falk.	28	Allen vs. Bryant.
19	McFarlane, Jr., vs. Baumberger.	29	Aherne vs. Carrigan.
20	Anderson vs. McCagney.	30	Fifield vs. Dodd.
21	Smith vs. Carroll.	31	Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
22	Scanlon vs. Brown.	32	Kaiser vs. Lipman.
23	Mowrey vs. Showers.	33	Gomez vs. Cent. Amer. T. Co.
24	Williams vs. Sturgis.	34	Brunner vs. Carvalh.
25	O'Connell vs. Shipman	35	Gass vs. Oldack.
26	Brown vs. Radford.	36	Gottschalk vs. Slayer.

The Death of Judge Scrugham—Meeting of the New-York Bar—Adoption of Resolutions.

A meeting of the Bar was held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, to take action relative to the death of Judge Scrugham, of the Second District.

On motion of Judge Bonney, Judge Davies, of the Court of Appeals, was called on to preside, and Judges Ingraham and Barnard, and Surrogate Bradford, were appointed Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Fullerton and L. K. Miller, Esqs., Secretaries.

Mr. Lyon, from a Committee of Five appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the legal profession on the loss of Judge Scrugham, reported the following, which was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of the Hon. W. H. SCRUGHAM, in the prime of his life, and in the ripening season of his judicial usefulness, is a cause of grief to all who knew him and to his brethren of the bar; to the profession of which he was a member, and to the State a public calamity. Very clear and quick in his perception of the right and steadfast in its maintenance, conscientious in his examination and guided to his conclusions by the light of a discriminating intellect he was winning a distinguished and honorable place in the judiciary of the State, when his sudden withdrawal from his work has caused us painfully, but submissively to realize how mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of the All-wise Disposer of human events. A true and warm-hearted gentleman, he won the affection of all who knew him well, while he secured the respectful regard of all who were brought into official relations with him. We tender to his family, whose loss is unspeakable, to his brethren of the Bench and Bar, to whom he offered the example of a good and upright Judge, heightened by the genial warmth of a temper that carried its sunshine even into the fields of his labors, our sincere condolence that his clear head and warm heart are lost to them forever.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his afflicted family, and a copy be also presented to the Court of Appeals, with a request that the same be entered on the minutes of that Court.

Mr. Lyon was deeply affected while reading the above, and at the conclusion said it was his design to say a few words with regard to the life and death of his friend, but he found himself incompetent to the task.

Mr. John E. Burrill then addressed the meeting, briefly alluding to the fact that the late Judge was a student at law in Mr. Lyon's office, and always retained the affection and esteem of his preceptor, with whom he remained on terms of close intimacy up to the time of his death. Mr. Burrill said he had also enjoyed the friendship of the deceased for 25 years, and could bear testimony to his high character, to his professional standing, and to his many amiable qualities as a friend and associate.

Mr. J. T. Williams followed in a brief eulogy of the deceased, who he said was his immediate constituent, and a man whom he had not considered as [illegible] he was [illegible] appreciated his worth, as was too often the case with men in estimating their fellows. The love and esteem felt for him by his most intimate friends was proof sufficient to him that he was possessed of qualities for which he, who knew him less intimately, had not given him credit, and he wished to acknowledge thus publicly the error of his estimate of the deceased.

Mr. Robert Dodge and Mr. Jno. M. Whiting followed in brief eulogies of the deceased, at the close of which the meeting adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daniels.

James S. Libby vs. *Enoch H. Rosekrans et al.*—The opinion of the learned Judge in this case is very lengthy, covering some twenty pages, and we have only space to publish extracts of its principal points, which are as follows: "The law provides but two modes of correcting errors in legal proceedings. One by motion where the error is one of form, arising out of a failure to conform to the settled rules of practice of the Court; the other by appeal, where the error consists in the omission of the Court itself to properly observe and apply the law affecting the rights involved in controversy, in making its adjudication upon them. But in this case, as the judgments, or the orders directing them are set forth in full in the complaint, they do not exhibit any legal errors in the respect in which they are made the subjects of objection, for they do not direct a recovery of the amounts to become due upon the contracts absolutely at the time of their rendition. But they ascertain the amounts prospectively to become due for principal and interest at the several times when the same were agreed to be paid by the Company, and then direct that in case the same shall at those periods remain unpaid, then the plaintiffs in the actions shall have judgments for their recovery, and executions for their collection.

There was not only nothing improper in this disposition of the case, but, on the other hand, the correct practice relating to them was pursued. It was the manifest duty of the Court, sitting in equity, to make a complete disposition of the cases in the judgments directed to be entered, and that could not be successfully accomplished in any other way. As no execution was to be issued for the collection of the installments subsequently accruing, under the terms of the contracts, until they had respectively matured, there is no way in which injustice could be done to the Company by means of the directions for their recovery in case of their non-payment, and no apprehension of either injustice or inconvenience appears at any time to have been entertained by the defendant in these actions on account of those directions. And while that continued to be the case it is difficult to discover any authority that will permit the plaintiff, as a stockholder in the Company, to take and maintain any proceeding whatever for the purpose of securing a change in any respect in such directions. Certainly no such proceeding can be successfully maintained by an independent action on his part. * * When Sheldon was appointed receiver, and qualified himself as such, and entered upon and continued in the discharge of his duties, by the express terms of the statute, he became a trustee, not only for the creditor under whose application he was appointed, but for all the other creditors of the corporation whose property and effects he took. (3d R. S., 5th ed., 763, sec. 44; 770, sec. 78.)

The receiver appointed under the application of Albert N. Cheney, applied to this Court for directions to be given him in making sale of the property of the corporation which he had received and become invested with, as such, and an order was made giving him the directions applied for. These directions are assailed by the complaint on various grounds as unwarranted and unauthorized. One of these grounds is, that they were, in effect, procured by the defendant, Enoch H. Rosekrans, who then was, and still is, a Justice of this Court. But it does not follow from that circumstance that he was not authorized to apply for the order, or that he could not draw the petition on which it was made, and the order itself, either before or after it was directed to be entered. For the receiver, whose conduct was to be directed, was just as much a trustee for him as he was for Cheney, under whose application he was appointed. He was a judgment creditor of the corporation when the receiver was appointed, and the receiver then became a trustee for all the creditors. The defendant, Enoch H. Rosekrans, was therefore interested in the subject matter upon which the receiver was to be directed, and on which he was to be required to proceed. And although as a Justice of this Court he was generally prohibited from practice in it as an attorney or counselor, (3d R. S., 5th ed., 466, sec. 9,) yet that prohibition did not extend to or include the proceedings in question, because he was interested in the subject matter of it. And for that reason, by the express language of the statute, he was at liberty to act as it is alleged he did. (3d R. S., 5th ed., 465, sec. 4.)

It is also alleged in the complaint that the defendant, Enoch H. Rosekrans, by means of his official position, was able to exercise an improper influence in the proceedings over the Court in which they were taken. But it is not shown by any statement contained in the complaint that his official position resulted in producing any different order or directions than the settled practice authorized the Court to give, or than would have been given when any other person was intrusted in the proceedings to be taken. The order containing the receiver's directions recites that it was made upon the motion of Mr. Brown, as counsel for the applicant, who was the receiver, and it no where appears from anything contained in it, as it is set out in the complaint, that the defendant, Enoch H. Rosekrans, had anything whatever to do with it. But even if he had all that the complaint charges to do with it, that would constitute no sufficient ground for setting it aside, because the statute allows so much to be done by a Justice of this Court in an action in which he may be a party or in the subject matter of which he may be interested. This order directing the conduct of the receiver concerning the sale to be made of the property of the corporation, is objected to as unauthorized, because it allowed the sale to be made upon fourteen days' notice posted in two public places, and published in one newspaper printed in the City of New-York. But if faulty and objectionable in these respects, it was not owing to the misconduct either of the defendant, Enoch H. Rosekrans, or of Albert N. Cheney, or of the receiver, or the Court itself that made the order. On the contrary, it was the fault of the law, for that provides that the receiver should have the power and authority and be subject to the same obligations and duties as receivers appointed upon the dissolution of a corporation, who have all the power and authority conferred by law upon trustees of an insolvent debtor, pursuant to the provisions of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. And these trustees are required to sell at public auction all the estate, real and personal, vested in them which shall come to their hands, after giving fourteen days' notice of the time and place of sale, and publishing the same for two weeks in a newspaper printed in the county where the sale shall be made. (3d R. S., 5th ed., 763, sec. 44; 770, sec. 79; 115; sec. 9, sub. 4,) which the order directed the receiver to observe in selling the property of the corporation, and which his report set out in the complaint and referred to for the purpose of showing the manner of, and proceedings had at the sale shows were fully complied with by him. It is alleged in the complaint that the defendant, Enoch H. Rosekrans, attended and advised the receiver as his counsel at the time of and during the progress of the sale. But even if he did, that would form no reason for setting it aside in the absence of any specific act of misconduct on his part, for he had a right to attend and advise the receiver, on account of the interest he had in the proceedings the latter was taking. To deny him that right might very seriously have prejudiced the interest he had in the collection of his debt, for which those proceedings were directed to be taken." * * * * * * *

"It is not alleged in the allegations last considered, nor in any of those which precede it, that either of these orders were procured for any improper or unlawful purpose, nor that either of them was used for such a purpose. The order directing the receiver how to advertise and sell the property, and his proceedings under it, are relied upon as showing that such must have been the character of these orders. But that order contains no provision or direction of an unlawful or improper nature, but conformed to the provisions of the statutes relating to and governing the proceedings; it can sustain no such conclusion as that which the plaintiff's counsel insists should be drawn from it.

Under no view that can be taken of these allegations, whether considered separately or combined together, for they are no more effectual when combined than they are separately, having no necessary connection with each other, do they support the conclusion that either the order instructing the receiver or that confirmed his proceedings was collusive or fraudulent, in the equitable sense of that term.

The defendants must therefore have judgment upon the demurrers, with leave to the plaintiff to amend in twenty days on payment of costs."

E. W. Dodge and James T. Brady for plaintiff; John O. Mott, counsel for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In re. Herman Gernage.—This was an application by *habeas corpus* for the custody of a child. By the papers, it appeared the wife of the applicant deserted her husband in Boston, taking her son with her; that on arrival at New-York she proceeded to the House of Reception, New-York Juvenile Asylum, and representing that she was a widow, and that the boy was disobedient and a truant, induced the officers of the institution to take charge of him. As soon as the husband discovered that his "better half" had left him, he followed her to New-York, and after a long and weary search for three weeks, at last found out the retreat of his child. He now petitioned the Court to have his son delivered into his care. The officers of the Asylum made a return, stating the manner in which they became possessed of the boy. After argument, the Court granted the supplication of the parent, and ordered the child to be restored to its father.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed and referred as follows: Petition of Moses M. Laird, of this City, referred to Register Fitch; petition of the firm of Louis Engelhorn & Ferdinand Massitz, of this City, referred to Register Dayton, and the petition of Irad Ritterman, of this City, referred to Register Allen.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

Marsh vs. Gabaudern; motion denied and injunction vacated. (See mem.) Same vs. Same; motion [illegible] Miller vs. Knox; injunction dissolved; $10 costs to defendant to abide event. Barnard vs. Barnard; report confirmed and judgment granted; [illegible] motion denied. Crary vs. Stewart [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C..	111¾	20 Park Bank	147
25,000 do	112	10 Tenth Nat. Bank	104
5,500 U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111¾	10 Ocean Bank	104
60,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	113⅜	147 West. U. Tel.	46
100,000 do	113⅜	100 Boston W. P.	21¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	110⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co.	32
110,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅜	100 Atlantic Mail	112
500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Is....small	109⅜	25 Mer. U. Ex. 35 ₰ c. paid	17
3,000 Tr. Not.. 7 3-10s. First Ser.	107⅞	10 do	16¼
50,000 do 2d Ser.	107⅜	15 Amer. Ex.	72¾
25,000 do	107⅜	25 Adams Ex. Co.	73½
50,000 do 3d Series	107⅜	10 Pacific Mail	145¾
16,000 do	107⅜	100 do....2d call	145¼
3,000 N.Y. St. 5s. '75	93	300 N. Y. Cen.	105
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95	500 Reading R.	105⅛
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	66	600 M. S. & N. I.	81⅜
5,000 do	66⅛	600 Erie R.	70⅜
10,000 do	66⅜	100 do....b30	70⅝
10,000 do	66⅜	100 do....b15	70⅜
6,000 Ill War Loan	100	500 do....b3	70⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s....x-c	50	100 do....b10	69⅞
5,000 N. Car. 6s....New	57⅛	100 do....2d call	69⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.	103	400 Chi. & N. W.	47¾
10,000 do....2d call	103⅛	100 do....s10	47⅞
9,000 Ga. St. 7s.	84¾	100 do	47⅞
1,000 do	84⅜	100 do....2d call	47⅞
10,000 O. & M. C.	22⅜	400 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	70⅞
5,000 Alt. & T.H. 1st M.	90	700 Chic. & R. I.	103
1,000 C. & R. I. 1st M	102⅜	100 Mil. & St.P. R.	50⅞
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102⅜	100 do	50⅞
1,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	113¾	400 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅜
2,000 Long Dock Bs.	98¾	100 do....2d call	67⅜
23 Metropolitan B'k.	121	100 Tol. W. & W.	51
		200 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105¾
		100 Chi. & Alton R.	118
		100 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	121

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	109⅛	300 Wells. Fargo Ex.	66¼
50,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	111¾	500 Pacific Mail	145½
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅛	100 do....b3	145½
12,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	113⅜	300 N. Y. Cen.	104¾
6,500 do....Small	113⅜	100 do....b3	104¾
1,800 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New	108⅜	100 Erie Railroad	69⅞
6,500 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser.	107⅞	300 do	69⅞
4,000 do....Sec. Ser	107⅜	200 Hud. Riv. R.	121
5,000 Tenn. 6s....new	66⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	81
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¾	100 Ill. Cen.	119⅛
10,000 do	27⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾
200 West. U. Tel.	45⅞	200 do	93⅜
100 At. Mail	112	200 do	93⅛
100 Canton Co.	49⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	69⅞
100 Adams Express	73⅜	200 do	69⅞
2 Am. Ex. Co	72⅜	600 Chi. & R. I.	102
		500 do	101⅞
		300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
		200 P., F. W. & C.	105¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Mar. Min. Co.	10⅜	200 Reading R.	105⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	46	200 Tol., W. & W.	51⅜
200 do	46⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅜
57 co	46	300 do....s3	81⅜
500 do....b3	46⅛	100 Chi. R. I. & Pac.	103⅝
100 Erie R.	70⅜	200 do	103
300 do....s3	70⅜	200 Chic. & N. W....c	47⅛
100 do....b3	70⅛	1100 do	47⅛
400 do	70⅛	300 Chic. & N.W. Pr.	70¼
200 do	70⅛	100 do....c	70⅛
13 N. Y. Cen. R....x-d	105⅜	200 do	70⅛
000 do....s3	104⅜	200 do....c	70⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pr.	21¼	100 M. So. & N. I.	81⅛
100 West. U. Tel....s5	45⅞	100 do....s3	81⅜
600 N. Y. Cen....x-d.s	104⅜	100 do	81⅛
100 Erie R.	70	600 Clev. & Pitts.	94
100 do....s3	70	200 Chic. & N. W.	47¼
500 do....c	70	100 do....s3	47⅛
100 Hud. R. R.	120⅞	600 Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅛
100 do....s3	12 ½	100 do....s3	102⅛
500 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145⅛	100 do....b3	102⅛
500 Tol.. W. & W....s6	51⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅛	100 do	70⅛
100 do	67	100 P..F.W. & C.	105⅛
100 Cleve. & Tol.	123⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Mar. Min. Pf.	21	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	102
100 West. U. Tel	45⅛	100 do....s3	102
100 co	45⅜	200 do	102⅛
100 Adams Ex. Co.	73⅜	200 do....b4	102⅛
100 Wells & F Ex.	65⅜	100 Chi. & N W. R.	46⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R.	120⅜	700 do....s3	46⅞
100 do	121	600 C. & N. W. Pr.	69⅞
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	81	400 do	69⅞
100 M. & St. P. Pf.	66⅞		

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,512,776
Decrease in Specie	1,149,972
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	948,669
Decrease in Deposits	1,745,049
Increase in Circulation	6,161

	Aug. 11, 1866.	Aug. 10, 1867.	Aug. 3, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,462,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,920,200	$82,920,200
Loans	258,263,063	253,427,240	254,940,016
Gold and Gold Notes	8,424,209	5,311,957	6,461,949
Other L. Tend'r	86,861,834	76,047,431	75,098,762
Deposits	214,232,263	199,408,705	201,153,754
Circulation	27,528,522	33,565,278	33,559,117
In Sub-Tres'y	86,439,444	129,087,202	128,761,670

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$746,317	Citizens'	$132,915
Merchants'	883,767	Market	555,419
Mechanics'	578,000	St. Nicholas	754,440
Union	478,815	Shoe & Leather	948,600
Phenix	288,255	Continental	569,826
Tradesmen's	793,953	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,018	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	489,280	Atlantic	99,031
Butchers & D.	257,450	Importers'	502,346
Mechanics & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	258,693	M. Association	309,049
Seventh Ward	178,593	Grocers'	78,650
State	205,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	994,022	Fourth	2,966,884
Commerce	5,911,955	Central	1,678,925
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	755,429	Ninth	910,833
Mercantile	481,678	First	445,711
Pacific	140,502	Third	799,199
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,660
Chatham	129,895	Tenth	906,300
N. America	333,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,525	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	194,329	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,093,515		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,497,372
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			67,906
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 10			$33,565,278
On previous report, Aug. 3			33,559,117
Increase in circulation			$6,161

The features in the Bank return are, first, the reduced amount of Gold and Gold Notes held on deposit, and secondly, the fact that the Banks are unable to increase their loans on the present demand for money at low rates of interest. They gain in greenbacks nearly the same amount that they lose in Gold and Gold Notes. The market for money for the new week, opens quiet and easy at 4@5 ₰ cent. to the brokers. In the Gold Room there is a fair supply of Cash Gold for immediate delivery, but an advance of ⅜@¼ ₰ cent. on Saturday's sales. The transactions were as high as 140⅜ ₰ cent. on sensational Washington rumors. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer advanced to 109⅝@109¾ for sixty-day bills on London.

In the Gold Room the revamped story of irregularities in the Treasury Printing Bureau was used to strengthen Gold and to attempt, by indirection, to damage the Public Funds. This story was also used on Saturday last, and to impart to it plausibility—*truth* is a stranger to the whole affair—one of the sensational morning papers was prompted to give it importance, editorially, making the extraordinary point that the amount of wrong doing is so very great that every commission to investigate and confirm the accounts of the Treasury and its Printing Bureau can be and thus far has been *bribed* to suppress the facts. Of course there is no logical way of answering this sort of most illogical and absurd argument. But the sensational editorial was improved upon on the Street. A petition, it was asserted, of no less than *five* New-York Bank Presidents had been sent to the President of the United States, charging these irregularities and demanding their investigation, and even the name of one of these Bank parlor magnates was mentioned in proof that something wonderful is about to be developed. It happens that this name is identical with the reported successor of Mr. MCCULLOCH as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, the very respectable President of the City Bank, who is quietly administering safely, and we believe profitably, a million of capital, is said on the Street to be one of the five financiers who impeach the Secretary of the Treasury of high crimes and misdemeanors in his Printing Bureau. And Mr. MOSES TAYLOR is named by our sensational neighbor as the probable successor of Mr. MCCULLOCH in the Treasury! Such is the staple of to-day's rumors in the Gold Room. We presume the credit of the Public Funds and the fair name of Mr. MCCULLOCH for integrity will outlive the assault, as they have done several attacks of the same sort in times past. But we protest against this wicked use of the name of a modest merchant and in point of qualifications for the Cabinet, an exceedingly moderate gentleman, to back up the reckless speculations of the Gold Room. When the Printing Bureau is really found in default, and the President of the United States, in consequence, has suspended Mr. MCCULLOCH as Secretary of the Treasury, it will be time enough [illegible] the whole country for a successor to the latter, and if the name of Mr. TAYLOR, among others supposed to be qualified, should be suggested, his friends will doubtless appreciate the compliment. As the case now stands the use of his name is simply a mockery.

Late in the day it was intimated that the speculators in the Gold Room had fixed their authority and reliance for the rumored Printing Bureau irregularities upon some one formerly connected with a private Bank Note printing concern in this City, who is to point out, in a publication soon to appear, how fraud and over-issues *might* occur in the Bureau! The Public Funds, after this intimation, were on the advance, and Gold 140⅛ ₰ cent.

The Public Funds were steady through the forenoon, the sales being almost uniformly at Saturday's quotations. Later in the day the prices improved, owing to the free demand both for home and foreign account, the great dealers reporting an active business at their counters, in addition to the sales at the Stock Exchange.

The Railway market opened at an advance on Saturday's latest sales for Erie and some of the Western roads, and the dealings at the Boards and in the Long Room were generally firm until about 1 o'clock, when Erie gave way to 70 ₰ cent., and subsequently sold down to 69⅞@⅞ ₰ cent. In the Miscellaneous shares no important transactions occurred. Western Telegraph was better, and Pacific Mail not quite so firm. The State Bonds recovered ½ ₰ cent. on Tennessees.

In the afternoon the Railway market was unsettled in prices, but without much eagerness either to press sales or to bid up prices. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mond.		Sat.	Mond.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102⅞	N. West Pref.	70¼	70¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅜	113⅜	Rock Island	103	102⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅞	105⅛
N. Y. Central	105	104⅜	W. U. Telegraph	45⅞	45⅜
Erie	70	70⅛	Cumberland	36	36
Hudson	120	121	Mariposa, Pref.	21⅛	21⅜
Reading	105⅛	104⅞	St. Paul Pref.	67½	67
Mich. Southern	81⅜	81⅛	Pacific Mail	145⅜	145¼
Pittsburgh	94⅛	93⅛	Toledo & Wabash	50	51
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅛	66⅜	American Gold	140⅛	140⅜
Northwest	47⅜	47⅜	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

500 & 1,000, '81	111¾	5 ₰ cent. cou., 1874	116¾
5-20, reg., 1862	109⅛	End. cou.. 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅜	10-40 reg.	99
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	7-3-10 1st series	107⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜	7-3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅜	7-3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c. 1870	103	Indiana 5 ₰ ct. War Lo	93
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106¼	Mich. 7 ₰ c. War l'n	100½
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., 1868	66
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	100½	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c.	68
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66⅜
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	63
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N.Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Georgia 6s	72⅜
N.Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84¼
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s	70
Illinois reg. 1860	99⅜	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	57½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Carolina n. bds.	57
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	110	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	80
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	California 7s	124¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Connecticut 6s	98
Illinois War Loan	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Hanover	112
Merchants'	118	Irving	106
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	131
America	139	Nassau	107
City	200½	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	103	Continental	107
Tradesmen's	137	Commonwealth	108
National	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Park	148
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf's & Merchants	103
State of New-York	107	Central National	106¼
Commerce	118	Fourth National	108
Ocean	104	Ninth National	107
American Exchange	117	Tenth National	104
Bank of North Am'a	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90½	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	95
Erie 1st mort. 1897	104¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '63	73
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	101	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 3d M. Con.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Chic. & Alton. 1st M.	102½
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	105	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870	116	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	81¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

Chief-Justice CHASE is believed to have paid an Income Tax on about *seven thousand dollars*, after deducting from his salary and the income from his moderate private estate the $1,000 allowed by law and house rent, taxes, &c. This circumstance has been recently tortured into *seven hundred thousand dollars* in some of the newspapers of the country, and one of our respectable neighbors has actually arraigned Mr. CHASE, not as Chief-Justice, but as a former Secretary of the Treasury, for having come suddenly and of course wrongfully into a fortune of seven hundred thousand dollars a year! We have often heard the Ex-Secretary charged with political ambition, and even with aspirations for the next Presidency, but with jobbing or peculation in office or out of it, or with special shrewdness in Money getting, his oldest friends and his acquaintances of longest date hold him as guiltless as the purest public man in the country.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $385,000; Gold Notes, $96,000; total receipts, $10,317,129 37; total payments, $10,386,720 43; balance, $129,077,611 13.

The San Francisco papers report the shipment of treasure from that port as follows:

July 3—Per Colorado to Hongkong		$687,391 80
July 3—Per Colorado to Japan		1,100 00
July 5—Per White Swallow to H'kong.		253,265 50
July 10—Per Sacramento—		
To New-York	$1,282,347 71	
To England	164,769 20	
To France	81,551 64	
To Panama	5,000 00	1,533,668 55
July 13—Per Woodland to Honolulu		1,000 00
Total since July 1, 1867		$2,476,425 85
Previously this year		20,804,998 34
Total since Jan. 1, 1867		$23,281,424 09
Corresponding period 1866		25,051,326 88
Decrease this year		$1,769,902 79

The following were the earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of July:

1867	$1,071,312 18
1866	1,208,243 56
Decrease	$136,931 38

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 13,397 bbls. and 1,077 bags Flour, 20,837 bushels Wheat, 314,076 bushels Corn, 33,429 bushels Oats, 133 bbls. Pork, 50 tierces Lard, 5,325 bbls. Petroleum and 418 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm at $9@$9 12½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at steady prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform rates. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30c. ₰ lb., on sales and resales of 1,200 bales, against receipts of 1,078 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	4,294
Receipts preceding week	6,862
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	411,468
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	635,237
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	358
Exports since Jan. 1	342,719
Exports since Sept. 1	464,943
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,850,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,541,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	123,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and somewhat irregular in price, old closing steady, and new depressed and lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 70@$7 90; very poor to good extra State at $8@$10 10; good to choice extra State at $10 15@$11 35; poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 10@$10 50 per bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70@$7 90
Extra State	8 00@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 10@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 40@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@15 50

Southern Flour is in demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., at $11 25@$15 for new, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ₰ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, at $5 50 for City, $5 65 for Western, $5 75 for State and Jersey, $5 75 for Fairfax and $6 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 400 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 75 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat opened buoyantly at a shade firmer prices on a moderate inquiry, but the market closed tamely and heavily, especially for new. Sales have been reported since our last, of 35,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 35; No. 2 to No. 1 Spring at $2 05@$2 15; Amber State at $2 28@$2 67½; Amber Jersey at $2 30; new White Genesee, $2 50; Amber Southern, $2@$2 35; White California, $2 65@$2 85 ₰ bushel. Corn has been unsettled to-day, opening at lower prices, under very large receipts, but closing much more freely, under a brisk demand, chiefly speculative, though in part for export. Sales have been reported since our last, of 315,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 09 (closing at $1 07@$1 09) for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1@$1 06½ for unsound and damp, and $1 15@$1 25 for Yellow and White Western and Southern ₰ bushel. Rye has been more freely offered and quoted heavy, especially for new. Sales, 6,100 bushels at $1 48@$1 52 for Canada, and $1 48@$1 50 for new State. Nothing new in Barley; 5,000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1 60@$1 65 ₰ bushel. Oats have been actively sought after and quoted firmer. We quote: New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 78c.@80c. for unsound; State at 94c.@95c.; new Jersey and Southern, 86c.@92c., as in quality; sales 63,000 bushels, part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867: R. Diefendorf, Oswego, corn; H. M. Barker, Oswego, corn; Charley Shaver, Buffalo, corn; City of Boston, Buffalo, corn; R. C. Walrath, Buffalo, corn; J. W. Booth, Buffalo, corn; J. J. Austin, Oswego, corn; H. C. Webster, Buffalo, corn; W. P. Hinckley, Buffalo, corn, Lois, Buffalo, corn; B. F. Smith, Buffalo, corn; D. H. Williams, Buffalo, corn, malt, &c; Julia Sheppard, Buffalo, corn; John Elwell, Buffalo, corn; Emma, Buffalo, corn; Cassicus, Oswego, corn; Matilda, Buffalo, corn, &c.; DeWitt C. Fox, Buffalo, corn; American Hero, Oswego, corn; D. B. Deland, Buffalo, corn; Sage Schuyler, Buffalo, corn; Oahn, Oswego, corn; F. R. Jones, Oswego, corn; Mary, Buffalo, corn; T. W. Green, Oswego, corn; John Cody, Buffalo, corn; Manticello, Buffalo, corn; Warrior, Buffalo, corn; Dock Pierce, Buffalo, corn.

The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in July, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	6,100	127,500	1,436,200	....
1867	10,700	30,400	870,400	5,000
Increase	4,600	Dec. 97,100	Dec. 565,800	Inc. 5,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of August, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	114,400	1,490,500	11,435,600	105,300
1867	64,700	316,400	5,682,700	35,100
Decrease	49,700	1,183,100	5,752,900	70,200

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 286,300 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of August in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour barrels	319,400	114,400	64,700
Wheat, bushels	3,296,400	1,499,500	316,400
Corn, bushels	4,309,200	11,435,600	5,682,700
Barley, bushels	168,200	105,300	35,100
Oats, bushels	4,688,600	4,194,000	1,646,200
Rye, bushels	181,600	473,000	126,200
Malt, bushels	271,900	122,900	116,700
Beef, bbls	7,190	100	....
Pork, bbls	14,150	7	523
Bacon, lbs	1,258,100	....	34,400
Butter, lbs	49,100	40,000	19,400
Lard, lbs	1,750,400	57,000	378,600
Cheese, lbs	1,683,300	130,500	112,100
Wool, lbs	174,200	127,500	73,600

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Aug. 12, 1867.

	Bushels		Bushels
Wheat	90,174	Barley	12,376
Corn	863,724	Malt	48,632
Oats	200,349	Peas	28,576
Rye	32,785		

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand and steady; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, and new, 50c.@$1, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 90c.@$1 15 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and firm, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₰ lb. The Baraboo (Wis.) *Republic* of Aug. 7 says: "Within the past week we have visited a number of the hop-growing towns. The prospect for a magnificent crop has never been more promising than at this season. With scarcely an exception the yards are admirably kept and thoroughly cultivated. Disease of any kind or vermin are unheard-of. The young hops are now, in most of the yards, half-grown, and in instances, have attained nearly full size. Picking will commence in the early yards on the first Monday (the 2d) of September. COTTINGTON, who was one of the first buyers in the market here last year, and who was the first to raise the price to 50c., informed us on Friday last that he was offering 40c. POTTER has since apprised us that he had received an order to fill at the same rate, but scarcely thought it worth while to act on it. We presume all our buyers stand on the same footing and hold the same view. It is well known that growers will stand stoutly for 50c., and it now looks as though no considerable portion of the crop could be moved at a less figure. It is noticeable that orders for early shipment for the English market have already been received here, passing western New-York, and, from all our information, we believe that the crop of this country will fall short of the estimate made last month."

LATHS—Are salable and quoted steady at $3 for Eastern, ₰ thousand.

LEATHER—A very moderate inquiry prevails for sole at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$4 75; Pitch, $4 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request since our last at 17½c.@18½c. for Crude; 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 27c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and rather heavy to-day. Sales since our last of 5,350 bbls., in lots, at $23 30@$23 40 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 37½, regular way; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75@$23 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@18c., for Hams, ₰ lb.; sales equal to 230 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and inactive. Lard is quiet to-day; sales have been reported since our last of 825 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Beef is inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected. Beef Hams are at $39@$40 ₰ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@26c. for inferior to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese continues very dull at 6c.@13½c. ₰ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₰ lb	25	@35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₰ lb	25	@30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₰ lb	28	@30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₰ lb	24	@26
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₰ lb	23	@28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₰ lb	24	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	24	@26
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	20	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	16	@20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₰ lb	7½	@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb	12½	@13½
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₰ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₰ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₰ lb	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day at essentially unchanged figures; sales since our last 410 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@12½c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at from 14c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 112,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 55,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 68,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 66,500 bushels corn and wheat, by steamer, at 5½d.@6½d. ₰ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ₰ vessel, at 1s. 9d.; and 150 tierces lard on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₰ bbl.; and 80 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. ₰ hhd.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM and RORY O'MORE. Characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. E. W. Marston, Mr. G. O. Davenport, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. P. Connolly.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 800 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The case of the Fenian Capt. MORIARTY, who was arrested during the first outbreak in Kerry, has terminated in the conviction of the prisoner. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

The Austrian frigate *Novara* sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for Vera Cruz to bring back MAXAMILIAN'S remains.

A dispatch from Lisbon announces that a reduction has been made in the tariff duties on all cereals imported into the Kingdom of Portugal.

Count VON BISMARCK, though suffering from an injury to his hand, will preside on Thursday next at a meeting of the Federal Council of the North German States, in his capacity of Chancellor of the Confederation.

Information has been received in London to the effect that an American ship recently attempted to make a landing at a port in the Island of Formosa, but that the officer in charge was killed by the natives. The name of the ship and that of the murdered officer have not been ascertained.

GENERAL.

The President yesterday morning sent a communication to Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and instructing him to transfer all records, books, &c., in his custody to Gen. U. S. GRANT. The Secretary was, at the same time, informed that Gen. GRANT had been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. A communication was at the same hour sent to Gen. GRANT, authorizing him to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and directing him at once to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. Shortly after noon Mr. STANTON sent a reply to the President, in which he denied that without the consent of the Senate and without legal cause the Executive had any right under the Constitution and laws to suspend him from office. Inasmuch, however, as the General commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Secretary concluded by saying he had no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force. Gen. GRANT has, therefore, assumed charge of the Department of War and appeared at a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday, for the purpose of considering certain questions connected with the territory recently acquired from Russia.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, sundry remonstrances against sectarian donations, and memorials favoring the prohibition of liquor selling were presented. A communication from Comptroller HILLHOUSE, referring to the amount of United States stocks deposited with him as security in connection with building a railroad along the upper Hudson, was referred, as was also a communication from the Metropolitan Police Board regarding the number of officers detailed to the several City Courts. A resolution creating by nomination by the Governor and the consent of the Senate, an Executive Council of six members, comprising a Secretary of State, an Attorney-General, a Secretary of Public Police, a Secretary of Fire Insurance, a Secretary of Public Buildings, and a Secretary of Financial Audit and Assessment, such Council to be constituted with a view to the better maintenance of public order and the security of municipal and other local interests, was read and laid over. The Convention then adjourned for the day.

A meeting of the members of the Washington bar was held in the Criminal Court-room of the City Hall yesterday, to consider the order of Judge FISHER dismissing Mr. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sen., from the roll of attorneys admitted to practice in his Court. After some discussion, a Committee of Eight was appointed to investigate the affair, with instructions to report at a general meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in September next.

The Saratoga Races continued yesterday. The first race was a dash of two miles for three-year-olds, and was run by *Ruthless*, in a canter, beating *Virgil* two lengths. The second race was of mile heats, and was won by *Luther*. The third race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, and was won by Messrs. MCCONNELL and HANESS' *Grand Duke*.

A fire in Wenham, Mass., yesterday morning, at an early hour destroyed the hotel and stables, with several horses, and extended to the Bank Building and a shoe-shop, and badly damaged the church. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Returns made to Gen. STEEDMAN, Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, show that the amount of tax paid to the Government in his district for the month of July, is $306,677 61. This is an increase over the corresponding month of 1866.

LOCAL.

A meeting of the Bar was held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday forenoon, Judge DAVIES, presiding, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of the deep sense of the loss sustained to the legal profession in the death of Judge SCRUGHAM, of the Second District. Brief eulogies upon the deceased were pronounced by JOHN E. BURRILL, J. T. WILLIAMS, ROBERT DODGE and J. M. WHITING, and at the close of the meeting a large number of members of the Bar proceeded to Yonkers to attend the funeral.

The inquest in the case of THOS. MCALLISTER who was drowned on the 26th ult. in the North River, on the occasion of a collision between the steamer *James W. Baldwin* and the yacht *Lady Kiernan*, was yesterday concluded before Coroner WILDEY. The jury exonerated the two pilots belonging to the steamer, and they were accordingly released from custody.

There were one hundred and thirteen fires in this City during the month of July, causing losses to the amount of $327,010.

An exciting game of base-ball was played yesterday afternoon, on the Union Ground, Williamsburgh, between the famous Atlantic Club of Brooklyn and the celebrated Mutual Club of this City. About eight thousand people witnessed the game. The score stood: Atlantic, 18; Mutual, 15.

Justice DOWLING yesterday refused to entertain a complaint against FOO-CHE-MATS, of the famous Japanese Troupe, for the larceny of $3,500 from Mr. THOMAS MCGUIRE, as there was no evidence of the prisoner's guilt. He was accordingly discharged.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, appropriated $87,000 for the completion of the new Harlem Bridge, and $38,018 for estimated expenses of the Board of Audit.

There were two hundred and sixty-nine deaths in Brooklyn last week.

Business in produce and merchandise was moderately active yesterday. Flour and Wheat closed less buoyantly. Corn opened lower and left off higher; the demand was mainly speculative. The changes in other articles were not important. More extensive freight engagements were reported, chiefly of breadstuffs.

The spirit of the beef cattle market, yesterday, at the National Drove Yards, seemed to be a trifle better than it was one week ago, although reliable dealers assured us that it would not be safe to quote prices any higher than they were at that date. The top of the market was 16c. ℔ lb., net weight, for the best bullocks. There might have been three or four among the 1,584 head received that were sold at 16½c. ℔ lb. The general selling price seemed to be about 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Nearly one-third of the cattle were not worth more than 13c. ℔ lb. Many thin oxen, like the "Texan Rangers," and some bulls, were sold at 10c.@12c. Sheep are doing well. The receipts are heavy, sales quick, if the animals are fat, and prices range from 5c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few, however, sell at 8c. The general selling price is from 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Lambs are in excellent request. At Communipaw 583 lambs were sold at $4 67 ℔ head. At the same yards 1,429 sheep were sold at $5 34. The trade in cows is a trifle better. Still, only a few cows were sold during the week. Prices $40@$100 ℔ head. The calf market is steady. First-rate calves bring 13c. ℔ lb., live weight. Inferior calves sell for 7c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Matters at Washington.

Mr. JOHNSON is vindicating his reputation for obstinacy. He has resolved to rid the Government of all who refuse to support his policy, and has begun with Mr. STANTON. Warnings and remonstrances have been disregarded. The danger of doing that which exhibits the Executive in an attitude of implacable hostility to Congress is unheeded. He insists upon his right to throw down the gauntlet, and must take the consequences.

How long other members of the Cabinet can afford to share the odium which attaches to Mr. JOHNSON'S present course, is a problem which their friends find difficulty in solving. To sympathize with the principles professed by the President, and to concede the propriety of the views on which his policy has until recently been supposed to rest, is one thing. To divide with him the responsibility of a gratuitous and unprofitable war upon the measures of Congress—to take issue with the Republican Party on the fundamental points of its policy, and identify themselves with the enemies of that party and of the Union—is another and totally different thing. The latter, however, is undoubtedly the position which every Cabinet officer must hold who, actively or impliedly, makes himself in any manner a party to the purpose manifested in the suspension of Mr. STANTON. Are Mr. RANDALL and Mr. SEWARD prepared to encounter this responsibility? Are they willing to be suspected of participation in a course which aims at the decapitation of tried servants and champions of the Union to gratify the malignity of Mr. JOHNSON, and give effect to the suggestions of the Jerry Blacks from whom he now seeks counsel? These inquiries are echoed by thousands who, amid the conflict of the last few months, have never lost faith in the Unionism of these departmental chiefs.

Meanwhile Gen. GRANT administers the affairs of the War Department. An attempt will be made to invest the circumstance with a significance wholly unwarranted. Through many channels it will be asserted that Gen. GRANT'S compliance with the call indicates his approval of Mr. STANTON'S removal, and consequently of the policy which exacts that proceeding. On this head, fortunately, there is no room for misrepresentation. Gen. GRANT has not allowed his habitual reticence to leave the country in doubt as to his position on the great occasion of difference between Congress and the Executive. He supports the plan of Congress, and is in favor of its prompt and vigorous enforcement. The Copperhead counselors of Mr. JOHNSON will derive no succor from Gen. GRANT. His acceptance of the duties of Secretary is temporary and formal, and will neither blind him to the mischief-breeding tendencies of the President's action nor impair the efficacy of the backing he gives to SHERIDAN, POPE and other objects of Executive hostility.

Other attempts will probably be heard of designed to damage Mr. STANTON'S departmental reputation, and produce an impression that the suspension proceeds from other than political causes. But this manœuvre will avail Mr. JOHNSON nothing. It is too late to push this or any similar pretence. For the fact stands out sharp and clear, that Mr. JOHNSON found no fault with Mr. STANTON until the positive adhesion of the latter to the policy of Congress brought down upon him the vengeance of his superior. No amount of ingenuity on the part of the President or his friends will hide or alter the complexion of the act of yesterday or of the programme into which it enters. Mr. STANTON is removed, not for maladministration, or corruption, or any wrong-doing of any sort, but solely and simply as a punishment of his sturdy Unionism and his unyielding antagonism to the pro-rebel policy of the President.

Nor will the disclosure of a pretended plot, in which the perjurer, CONOVER, figures conspicuously, divert public attention from the renewal of strife which Mr. JOHNSON is precipitating, or enable him to arouse sympathy as the victim of conspirators. The Attorney-General, we think, would not have suffered himself to give even the semblance of sanction to the trumpery story which his Assistant, Mr. BINCKLEY, has paraded so ineffectually. It is not unlikely that Mr. ASHLEY, in his zeal for impeachment, held intercourse with CONOVER and others equally destitute of character; but Gen. BUTLER, with all his elasticity of conscience, is too shrewd a lawyer to place himself at the mercy of a convicted scoundrel whose oaths are not more trustworthy than his testimony. ASHLEY and BUTLER, BINCKLEY and CONOVER—what have these names to do with Mr. JOHNSON'S mad crusade against Congress and the officers, civil and military, who support its measures of reconstruction? The question which agitates the country is not whether Mr. ASHLEY is choice in his confidences, or Mr. BUTLER scrupulous in his controversies, but whether Mr. JOHNSON is or is not abusing the trust reposed in him, and perverting the power he wields to purposes inimical to peace and a restored Union. It is in its relation to this question that the suspension of Mr. STANTON possesses significance and peril.

Industrial Prospects at the South—The New Labor System.

There are signs of gradually returning prosperity at the South aside from the abundance of the harvest.

The general plenty only serves to bring into strong relief the fact that the great industry of the unrepresented States will in time readjust itself, in spite of the present exceptional condition of political affairs and the social upheaval which necessarily followed emancipation. The South to-day has probably mortgaged a smaller portion of its corn or cotton crop than it was accustomed to do in any one season for thirty years before the war. It has discounted less here in the North, and far less abroad. Its mere financial weakness has thus been to a certain extent a gain to it. The facilities for borrowing that used to exist exist no longer. Advances have been sparingly made, because of the general stagnation of trade; because of the conservative—not to say distrustful—feeling of capitalists, both here and in Europe; because of the slow progress made in the way of political restoration, and because of a prevalent doubt of the efficacy of the measures having restoration in view.

Local legislation in the form of *stay laws* may have operated to the same end, in limiting the credit of Southern business men. We know that in Virginia these laws were loudly called for at a time when the credit of the commercial community, neither there nor in any other Southern State, could well afford to be subjected to any such depressing influence. It is true these stay laws affected most directly only the class of small creditors—claimants for sums under $500—who, it was alleged, were chiefly residents of the State—neither New-York merchants nor foreign capitalists. And it is equally true that the recovery of heavier debts might be sued for in the Federal Courts, in spite of local legislation in the form of stay laws or anything else. But the prospect of crowding a mass of such suits into the Federal Courts—if the claimant had any notion of getting his rights in his own life-time—would have been sufficiently discouraging to prevent most people, except those who do not object to throwing good money after bad, from trying to recover at all.

The mere rumor of legislation intended to throw obstacles in the way of recovering just debts, whether large or small, was a clear forewarning to every one that had money to spare not to send it South. Capital is sensitive, and naturally shuns localities where such legislation is even contemplated. The misapprehension of this fact in Virginia may ultimately turn out to her benefit, as we believe it will turn out to the benefit generally of the South, that it could do but little toward discounting the crops of the present year. If capital had flowed in more freely, there might have been a greater breadth of cotton planted; but it is questionable how far that would have been an advantage in the present partially disorganized state of agricultural labor. The complaint of the cotton planters this year is not that they have a limited extent of ground under culture, but that the culture itself has not come up to the excellence of former years, and that the *lateness* of the present crop has materially added to the labor ordinarily demanded of the field hands. Last year's crop slightly exceeded 1,800,000 bales. This year's crop, according to the most careful computation, is as likely to be over as under 2,500,000 bales. A competent and painstaking writer, who has passed through the greater part of Georgia, Alabama, and a section of Northern Mississippi, says that his observations lead him to the conclusion that the grain crops are "the most extensive, luxuriant and promising that the country has ever produced." There is *plenty* everywhere,—which does not mean that there is anything on which to found great financial expectations. But there is enough for food; enough for seed, and to spare. There is plenty, compared with the partial famine which we were last year called on to relieve. There is affluence, in view of the fact that the bulk of the crops not consumed at home is yet to be paid for, and that the accruing profits will, as a rule, be fairly and equitably divided between the capitalist and workman, by contracts which, in a large majority of cases, are found satisfactory.

The simple character of the great industry of the South has not only tended to mitigate the evils, and avert the perils of sudden emancipation, but it has opened up the way to social reconstruction so easily and naturally, that but for political propagandists, the two races to-day would only know the change in their relations, by their mutual gains materially. It is that sort of material reconstruction, moreover, that is the great want of the time. The freedman as a rule does not set up either for a political or industrial organizer. He naturally shrinks from the labor of forming other combinations or working out other enterprises than those which gratify him for the moment. He may be tasteful as a mechanic—keen at driving a bargain where his acquisitiveness is the inspiration and the logic of his conduct, but the effort of thinking—of reflective painstaking—he only knows in its narrowest and most limited sense. The simple duties and responsibilities of a tiller of the soil he can fulfill *well*—it his laziness permits it. He has genius that can be most usefully turned to account in the cotton or corn-field. And his two years' experience of freedom has taught him sufficient of the labor and anxiety that appertain to the position of being one's own master, that—left to his own judgment—he would doubtless prefer the ease and comfort of voluntary service, to the mental labor and worry of an employer.

The fact that, next to the freedmen, the bulk of the present agricultural population of the South are men who fought under LEE and JOHNSTON, may be held to show in itself that the predicted antagonism of race has yet to be realized; that it does not spring from natural, but from extraneous causes; that it has to be stimulated by political malice and the lust for party supremacy; and that it can only be kept alive for a great length of time by outside agencies of a recklessly partisan character.

The industrious, thoughtful people of the South, white and black alike, to-day, are hopeful, in spite of political discouragements, as to their industrial future. They are grateful and joyous in a measure, in view of the abundance of the season. They believe that they have seen the worst financially; that they can tide over the present year, and with another such harvest can overtake their liabilities—with something to spare. In that hope and that sense of relief from material discomfort and the pinchings of want, there is perhaps as good an assurance for early political and social reconstruction as can be found in any legislative device which has been tried on the people of the South thus far. If the crop of this year had failed the South would have been ruined; it would have *felt* itself ruined at least, and general despair would have taken possession of those who control its industry. As it is, there is, measurably, a revival of financial confidence in all the unreconstructed States. And that will unquestionably grow with marvelous rapidity from the moment Congress finds that it can safely restore them to the position of self-governed communities. A Richmond contemporary complains loudly—and not without reason—that the existing condition of political affairs is driving emigrants past the doors of the best agricultural States of the Union; that strangers are afraid to settle where there is no law but such as may be laid down by a military official; that capital avoids a community where the functions of a civil administration are suspended, and where the civil tribunals are superseded by the Court of a Provost-Marshal. Our contemporary only fails to make his case entirely good and strong when he ignores the real cause of this state of things—the delusive hopes which the South has founded upon the party here at the North, which encouraged the South to rebel in the first instance. The four years' experience of war ought to have shown to the Southern leaders of opinion how perfectly worthless Democratic assurances were. It ought to have shown them the danger of depending on the aid of that party in Congress; and it ought to teach them now that the only hope of political restoration lies in a frank acceptance of the military reconstruction law.

The Surratt Trial.

The endeavor of Washington correspondents to explain the result of the Surratt trial by a reference to the geographical origin of the jurors, is puerile. As a matter of fact, nothing is or can be authoritatively known touching the ballots of the jurors; at the best, the reports in circulation are gossip and conjecture. But assuming the correctness of the statement that the eight who were for acquittal were born in certain localities, while the four who favored a verdict of guilty were born in other localities—what then? Does it follow that the eight are less likely to respect their oaths, or less capable of judging of the evidence, than their fellows? Is it not quite as probable that the four were in this position? Or if it be said that the eight were intent upon acquitting the prisoner at all hazards, is it not equally fair to assert that the four were intent upon convicting him, with or without evidence? The argument cuts both ways, and is too silly to be used seriously. Besides, the accompanying intimation that on a charge of conspiracy alone an unanimous verdict of guilty would have been at once rendered, disproves the other feature of the story.

Whatever partisans may say on the subject, the great body of the public recognize wide room for doubt in the testimony adduced. That SURRATT is guilty of some crime is universally conceded, but it does not follow that he should be hanged for murder, whether the evidence were conclusive or not. The angry state of the public mind which would have insisted upon that conclusion is happily ended. With the restoration of the forms of civil law came fair play even for a suspected murderer, with all the chances of the jury system. To interfere with that system avowedly to secure a conviction in this case—as some indiscreet writers suggest—would be utterly indefensible.

The Springfield *Republican* remarks justly that any new trial on which the Government may enter should proceed on a charge of participation in the conspiracy, leaving complicity in the assassination out of the account. Otherwise, another trial "would be a useless expenditure of time, money, and temper, and altogether an unsatisfactory experiment."

New-York State Canals.

The Empire State is in danger of getting too much Constitution. The Convention seems disposed to thrust into our fundamental law regulations which properly belong to the province of the Legislature. This disposition is manifest in the reports recently made by the Finance and the Canal Committees. They propose to insert in the Constitution over a dozen sections referring to the canals alone, regulating most of the details connected with their management, the disposal of the revenues derived from them, and the liquidation of the debts incurred in their construction and improvement.

The article on State Finances sets out with a statement of the canal debts on July 1, 1867. What can be gained or what injury can be warded off by placing this transcript from the State ledger in the Constitution it would be difficult to conjecture. It might be useful information for the people this year. Whether it would be useful in that place at the end of two or three years is more than doubtful. Its insertion with the design of "simplifying the State finances" is hardly consistent with other sections of the proposed amendment which provide for the payment of the debts. To pay them will be the best possible way of simplifying them—simplify them out of existence. The mode of their payment and the time when it will be convenient to get rid of them altogether, are questions that cannot be determined with certainty at present. In three or four years our situation may be completely changed. Foreign wars, domestic troubles, a failure of the crops, or other events, may render a payment of our canal debts by the first of October, 1878, impossible. Even if no calamity should befall the country, the people of this State, six or seven years hence, will be at least as wise as now, and they will certainly be more competent to manage their own affairs than any Convention can be now. To tie up the hands of future Legislatures and of our posterity, so that they shall or shall not pay the canal debts at a certain time, is unnecessary. There is not now, and there is never likely to be, any disposition to repudiate these debts. On the contrary, the pressure in favor of extinguishing them may increase. Already there is a large party who are urging the sale of the canals. To this scheme there are many weighty objections. If there be, however, any one thing which more than another would induce the people to consent to such sale, it is the insertion into the Constitution of unnecessary restrictions upon canal management. Fetters that chafe most are the soonest broken.

The proposal of the minority of the Finance Committee, led by Mr. HATCH, to make provision in the Constitution for the immediate improvement of the canals, by authorizing the Legislature to borrow $7,000,000 for this purpose, is no less opposed to public liberties and public interests than the scheme for extinguishing the canal debts at a fixed date. The State Convention is not a Canal Board or a Society of Engineers. Its utterances regarding the size, capacity or condition of any of our public works would not be entitled to much more consideration than the opinion of one good engineer. So far as we are aware, few, except those who have their own axes to grind, wish the Convention to give any decision upon either the enlargement or the improvement or the sale of the canals. It is generally supposed that the first and only duty of the Convention is to mend the Constitution, and not the canals or the Capitol, or any other public work.

If all the proposed amendments to the Constitution relating to canals were stricken out, and section 14 of the article proposed by the majority of the Finance Committee were left standing, the whole subject would be turned over to the people. Then the ballot-box would decide the fate of every important State improvement involving the expenditure of a large sum of money. Then the people would determine whether they would be willing to tax themselves $7,000,000 or any other amount for canal improvements. This arrangement would shorten the Constitution, would lessen the work of the Convention, and would leave no room for appeal to a higher tribunal, except to other States directly interested in our canals or to the General Government.

About Cleaning the Streets.

In discussing the condition of the streets of New-York and the method by which they are cleaned, it should be remembered that the contractor only does a part of the work now actually performed. We think it probable that Judge WHITING, in a rather loose way, fulfills his contract. That is, he sweeps all the paved streets once in each week. We are furthermore satisfied that after such sweeping as they receive at the hands of the contractor, the streets are not clean. The technicalities which protect him defeat the purposes of the contract. Clean streets are not secured, and the public health is not protected. The work might be done a great deal better, and it seems to us that while there is room for improvement in method the contractor fails in his duty. The highest degree of excellence compatible with the expenditure of the sum set aside under the contract for this purpose every year, is that which the City has a right to demand and receive. Still, we must not expect the contractor to work for nothing. After deducting a fair yearly salary for his services from the contract price, the profits would then be sufficiently large to satisfy any one whom a love of money did not absolutely rule. If $450,000 were yearly spent in a judicious manner in cleaning the streets of New-York, we should notice a vast improvement. This alone would pay the contractor $20,000 per annum as a salary, while the sale of garbage and manure would swell the sum to a considerable amount. It is true that we reckon to a certain extent without our host, but we have reason to believe that the sum now actually expended by the contractor in cleaning the streets is very little, if any, more than $350,000 per annum. The profits are larger than any man ought to make from a contract with the public, particularly when the comfort, perhaps the health, of an entire city depends upon the manner in which he does a duty to the faithful performance of which he has pledged his word and honor.

The Board of Health now does quite as much as the street-cleaning contractor toward keeping certain down-town thoroughfares in good sanitary condition. At its last session, the Legislature authorized the Board to expend $20,000 upon the streets of the more crowded and filthy Wards. Besides this sum, $5,000 were set apart for the Twelfth Ward alone. The result is that scavengers, under pay of the Board of Health, remove from sixteen to twenty cart-loads of filth from the Third, Fourth or Sixth Ward every day. All this is taken mainly from the gutters and foulest places of the lower part of the City. These scavengers do not pretend to sweep the streets. Their labor is merely added to that performed by the contractor, and begins where his has closed for the week. In plain truth, sweeping many of the streets once a week will not keep them clean. Others need a very different implement from a broom. Sweeping a bowldered pavement only changes the position of the dirt; taking it from certain interstices and leaving it in others. Much of it must lie upon the street from year to year. It is merely disturbed hebdomadally, not removed. The method of the contractor compels it to share the unrest of the people. This is, perhaps, the only result that is fully achieved. But all the money the Board of Health expends, the contractor saves. Thus far, when it has not been interfered with by cupidity or the courts, the Board of Health has done well all that it has undertaken to do. And if the contract were out of the way, and the matter of cleaning the streets entirely in their hands, so long as their present organization remains unchanged, we doubt not the streets would be kept as clean as the sum to which their expenditure might be limited would allow. So important a sanitary work should be in the hands of the sanitary authorities. It should be freed from all political and pecuniary trammels. It should be done for the public good, and not for private gain. It should be done well at all seasons of the year, and in such a manner as never to permit a nuisance of the slightest character in any public thoroughfare. The contract affirms that it was made for the purpose of securing clean streets and protecting the public health. It has utterly failed in both respects. We doubt whether a contract could be made through which such a result could be achieved. Let us, then, have done with the sham, and when we again make a street-cleaning contract, let it read thus: The purpose of the provisions of this contract is to secure a large fortune to the contractor and continual discontent to the public.

Sudden Disappearance of the President of a Gold Mining Company.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12.

C. W. BUTTY, President of the Colorado Gold Mining Company, suddenly disappeared from Norfolk a few days ago, when about to be arrested by Gen. SCHOFIELD on the charge of swindling soldiers.

MINOR TOPICS.

The murderess BRIDGET DURGAN is to be hung on the last Friday of this month, and already we are beginning to have premonitions of the earthly and heavenly ecstacies she will enjoy prior to her execution. It is rather too early yet to get the accounts of her spiritual exercitations, of her pious sayings, of her devout frame of mind, and of the angelic exclamations in which gallows-birds always indulge. The few displays of feeling we have had thus far give good prospect, however, that the priests will work up BRIDGET to a point far surpassing that to which they wrought up O'BRIEN last week, and that if she do not take rank with the Saints whom the Pope has just canonized, it will be because gallows saints are so abundant that it is impossible to canonize them all. The public, too, and especially some of the fair sex, are exhibiting a tenderness for this particular murderess that shows how well prepared they are to listen to all her utterances. One of the reporters who called upon her last week found a delegation of what he calls "kind ladies" visiting her, and after giving an account of it he adds: "A young lady of the party then *presented her a bouquet* through the bars of her cell, for which delicate attention she feelingly expressed her gratitude." Really it is romantic and affecting. We should think a delicate young lady like this would be delighted to have her throat cut and be stamped to death by such a soft-hearted sister as BRIDGET DURGAN.

The people of Nebraska are to be congratulated that the name of their new capital, just fixed upon, is Lincoln. Though not the most melodious of names, it is yet a pleasant one to American ears to-day, as it will be to those of the future. It is patriotic, grateful, graceful, sensible. It escapes the Boggsville and Smith City which perpetuate names of unknown nobodies, or the Skunk Hollow and Pauper's Run, which preserve legends which might be safely "let die." We think it an improvement even upon the scriptural "Jerusalem Four Corners," and the classical Parnassus Centre, which are so popular in America.

Whoever wishes to get from the life a scenic illustration of one trait in our American character needs only look at a ferry-boat coming into its slip—especially on a rainy day. The passengers desert the cabins long before the boat is in, and jostle and crowd densely against the chains at the forward end of the boat. When four or five feet from the dock the men and boys begin to spring across the interval, in the order of their suppleness, so that the boat, before it is fastened, has become quite deserted. The ladies, too, mostly rush to the chains, always preferring to be nearly upset by the thumping of the boat against the pier to sitting down quietly till it reaches the slip. On rainy days the throng is just as great, since gentlemen with umbrellas or without them, as it happens, always run the risk of a drenching for the sake of gaining ten seconds, standing patiently in the storm while the boat is in, when six feet back of them is the cabin shelter. Now, the truly illustrative part of this scene is, that it is evidently not the result of a pressure of business, but of the national restlessness. This is clear, because the rush to stand in the rain or hot sun is nearly the same whether the boat is crowded or not, and at all hours of the day; and it embraces all classes of people—quite as often professional time-killers as busy tradesmen. Besides, one frequently notices the most eager jumpers quietly sauntering up the slip, evidently with nothing to do, or contentedly waiting for some less restless comrade not yet landed. It seems as true as it is paradoxical, that an American is never contented until he has made himself uncomfortable.

The departure of the *Japan* for the country whose name and flag she bears, brings to mind the sham destination which used to be ascribed to the English and French iron-clads built for the rebels. They were designed "for the Emperor of China." Whether this was alleged of the ram *Stonewall* (now *Japan*) we cannot say; but if so, the constructors "builded wiser than they knew." She is to go, not to the Emperor of China, but at least to his next-door neighbor, the Emperor of Japan. The lot of the *Stonewall* has been happier than that of her sister Confederates, the *Sumter*, which foundered and went to the bottom near Hull, and the *Alabama*, which the guns of the *Kearsarge* sent to sound the depths of the British Channel.

It is rather singular that while so many executions have been taking place in Mexico—while the brave old VIDAURRI, the soldiers MIRAMON and MEJIA, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and scores of others have fallen under Liberal musketry, the only Imperialist whom all the world would be willing to see shot has thus far escaped. We refer, of course, to the monster MARQUEZ, the plundering, confiscating, bloody-handed, remorseless Commander of the Mexican capital prior to its downfall. The employment of this man by MAXIMILIAN was the most disgraceful action he was ever guilty of, and had a great deal to do with turning the Mexican people against himself and his system of government. MARQUEZ managed to escape the vigilance of the Liberals when the city was taken from his grasp, and thus far he is at large, though we have had repeated reports of his capture. When *he* is executed, no one will weep over his fate. If the Liberal butcher ESCOBEDO was shot at the same time, it would be something like even-handed justice.

Hon. HENRY BARNARD, the chief of the new National Department of Education, delivered an address at Boston a few days ago explanatory of the work of his department. The power given to it is very small. The law does not recognize any intention on the part of the Government to create a system of national education; nothing of the kind was contemplated. So far as the Commissioner is called upon to administer the law, his aim will be to carry out literally its provisions, to collect and disseminate information, so as to show the condition and progress of education in the States and Territories, so as to aid the people of the United States in establishing school systems. To show what he had already begun to do in the way of work, he mentioned that he had received applications for information from gentlemen in the Constitutional Conventions now being held in New-York, Michigan and Maryland. He had received an application from Texas for information, so that they may act in the light of the experience of the old States, so as to enable them to establish their University on the right ground. He had received from the State of Georgia a request to frame a code of instruction for that State. He had received a letter from West Virginia asking for the best plan for school houses for rural districts. He had received an invitation from Tennessee to be present at a Convention at Knoxville, which is intended to take up the subject of education for the State. He had received a request from Nevada for documents by which they can organize a normal school for that State, so that they may know what is done on that subject in the Atlantic State. And he mentioned other letters asking advice or information upon other points connected with the great national interest of education. No one, after reading Prof. BARNARD'S statement will doubt the necessity for his Department, or will deny that the President made an admirable selection in appointing an administrator of its affairs.

The London *Economist* gives a number of very practical reasons why so much pains were taken to glorify and astonish the Grand Turk during his recent visit to England. In the first place it seems "even the whims of a Sultan affect politics in his capital, and to conciliate him is to conciliate the ultimate executive Government of all Turkey—that is, of thirty-five millions of persons, with half of whom we have *direct business relations*." "Direct business relations"—that is very English indeed, and alone furnishes sufficient reason for telling the "sick man," in bad poetry, that he is the strongest and most stupendous of all created mortals. Next, the *Economist* tells us: "The Sultan is *Caliph* as well as Sovereign; he is heard in Mecca as well as Constantinople, and through Mecca his judgment *weighs very heavily in all parts of our Indian dominions*." On grounds such as these, everything that took place on the Sultan's visit may be easily explained.

The London *Times* recently said that England was "indebted for the *Alabama* difficulty" to Sir J. HARDING, the Law Officer of the Crown, who was so dilatory in answering the questions put to him by the Government in reference to the *Alabama*—during which delay the privateer escaped. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says that the reason of Sir JOHN HARDING'S delay was that at the time the questions were submitted to him "he was unhappily afflicted with the most terrible of all maladies." This, it is added, was the occasion of the unfortunate omission to stop the ship.

The *Round Table* has for some weeks past been giving us a series of very energetic articles about Mexico. In view of its past history, present condition and hopeless future, our contemporary demands the immediate annexation of Mexico to the United States, and, if we understand its argument, sees the only prospect for the realization of its idea in fillibustering expeditions, which it ardently encourages. Its arguments are vigorous, and its position perhaps not altogether objectionable. but there are two things which the fillibusters must do before they have even a chance of success: they must override the *laws* of the United States and the *armies* of the United States. These are barriers to fillibustering expeditions which must be taken into account.

We learned, through the Washington dispatches of yesterday, some interesting facts concerning the Roman stone presented for the Lincoln Monument. Among other points, was set forth a translation of the Latin inscription upon it, which is said to have been "made by several of the best scholars in Washington, and submitted to and approved by the President of Georgetown College." How much Latin those "scholars" may know, is, perhaps, not a fair question; but we would meekly inquire what is meant by this style of English: "To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, &c.—Citizens of Rome present this stone, from the tomb of SERVIUS TULLIUS, by which the memory of *each* of those brave asserters of liberty *may be associated*." With what, for instance?

It is fortunate for the fast multiplying classes of rock-oil consumers the world over, that the supply of petroleum is constantly receiving new sources of increase. The developments in France of late have been from the discoveries of bituminous shales from which the oil is produced by distillation. Some of the deposits, however, are more of the order of compressed and compacted peat, whose vegetable fibres are still visible. If Europe continue to open up these means of supplying herself, the plenty over there will put a stop to one portion of our trade which ought to be ended—the export of crude petroleum. Only a few weeks ago, occurred another frightful explosion at sea by which, without warning, half the deck of a vessel was blown into the air, and the hold exposed to view a raging, fiery furnace. It is impossible to fill a vessel with barrels of a constant generator of inflammable gas in such a manner that it shall be safe from explosion. It would be bad enough if the vapors arising from the exuded contents of the barrels passed away with the vessels motion; but being heavier than air they sink, fill the hold, and make the vessel a gasometer, more dangerous than if laden with gunpowder or nitro-glycerine. The shipment of crude petroleum ought to be prohibited by law, and enforced by authority, both general and local.

Among the rapid growths of California, (growths which nourished by real, vital elements were no fungi, but real and substantial,) have been her copper mines. Mariposa, Fresno, and Del Norte Counties, but particularly the region of Copperopolis, have fairly astonished the world by the quantity, the quality and the easy extraction of their copper ores. But there has been an almost total stoppage of all these fine works. There is still plenty of rich ore, and the companies have been managed with a prudence and wisdom which were infinitely superior to the wild and reckless operations of mining the precious metals in California. But the great and unprecedented depression of copper in the markets of the Atlantic seaboard and of Europe, combined with the extraordinary rise in rates of transportation from San Francisco, have virtually paralyzed these enterprises. Not fifty per cent. of last year's estimate was shipped during the year; and that which was exported, being obliged by the enormous demand of ships in the transportation of grain to pay large freights, and meeting in their markets a continued and fatal depression in price, did not actually pay expenses. Here is another interest, then, awaiting the completion of our Isthmian and Pacific Railroads and our Panama Ship Canal. Good speed to all these coming transporters of "fast freights."

The dramatists are already casting greedy eyes on Mr. BEECHER'S "Norwood," knowing that its adaptation to the stage as a "moral drama" would be a hit. A Boston paper tells us "the only thing preventing its dramatization is the great number of its characters." We hardly think so. The novels of DICKENS, SUE and DUMAS, notably, besides those of many other authors, have been successfully dramatized, though wonderfully prolific in leading characters. Take, for example, the *Mysteries of Paris*, which has a prodigious supply of personages and episode. We fancy the difficulty of getting hold of the unpublished manuscript may have something more to do with the fact that its dramatization is not begun than the mere numbers of heroes and heroines.

Fire in Keene, N. H.

KEENE, N. H., Monday, Aug. 12.

A fire broke out this afternoon about 5 o'clock in the boiler-room of NIMS & CROSSFIELD'S sash and door manufactory, which was rapidly consumed, as were also the adjoining wooden buildings, which were used for the manufactory of wooden ware. The losses, as near as they can now be estimated, amount to between $50,000 and $60,000, of which NIMS & CROSSFIELD'S loss is $35,000; insured for $10,000. Among the principal losers are Edwards & Cooke, Sprague & Baker, Breed & Foley, H. P. Muchmore, Wilcox & Russell, C. F. Poindell, Mr. Bryant, F. L. Sprague, Poole & Sherman, and A. Kidder, the losses of each of these parties varying from $1,000 to $3,000. Most of the property destroyed was uninsured.

Incendiary Fire in Wenham, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Aug. 12.

A fire occurred in Wenham, Mass., at an early hour yesterday morning, and destroyed the handsome dwelling-house of HIRAM B. FISHER, in which was located the Wenham National Bank. The bank property was all safely removed. The Wampuna Hotel, with the stables and outbuildings; the livery stable of Mr. GILMORE with its contents, including seven horses, and a building used for storage by COOK & PROCTOR were also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $25,000, less than one-half of which is covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

An American Officer Murdered in the Isle of Formosa.

An Austrian Frigate to Receive at Vera Cruz Maximilian's Remains.

Conviction of a Fenian Prisoner in Ireland.

Count Bismarck to Preside Over the North German Federal Council.

FORMOSA.

Murder of an American Officer in Formosa.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—Evening.

Information has been received here that an American ship recently attempted to make a landing at a port in the Island of Formosa, but that the officer in charge of the boat was killed by the natives. The names of the ship, as well as that of the murdered officer are not given.

IRELAND.

Conviction of the Fenian, Capt. Moriarty.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 12.

The case of Capt. MORIARTY, who was arrested during the first Fenian outbreak in Kerry, and who has been on trial for treason before the Commission in that County, has resulted in the conviction of the accused. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

PRUSSIA.

Chancellor Bismark to Preside at the Council of the North German States.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 12—Evening.

Count VON BISMARCK, though suffering from an injury to his hand, occasioned by its having been caught in the door of a railway car, will preside, on Thursday next, at a meeting of the Federal Council of the North German States in his capacity as Chancellor of the Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

Sailing of an Austrian Frigate for Maximilian's Remains.

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Aug. 12.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, which has been dispatched to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining and bringing back to Austria the remains of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, after receiving from the Austrian Government her final orders, for which she has been waiting at this port, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—Midnight.

In the House of Lords to-night the consideration of the Reform Bill was resumed.

Earl DERBY was present and moved that the House recede from all of its amendments to the bill, except the one providing for the representation of minorities, which had been accepted by the House of Commons.

After a long debate the motion was put and carried in favor of the Government.

FRANCE.

The Meeting Between Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 12—Evening.

It is again asserted that a meeting will certainly take place between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia.

PORTUGAL.

Reduction of Tariff Duties on Imported Cereals.

LISBON, Monday, Aug. 12.

A reduction has been made in the tariff duties on all cereals imported into the Kingdom of Portugal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—Noon.

Consols are firmer and are quoted at 94¼ for money.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares 77¼
Erie Railway Shares 46
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds .. 22¼

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—Evening.

American Securities have steadily advanced during the day, and closed buoyant at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 74¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares 77¾
Erie Railway Shares 46¼

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 12—Evening.

United States Bonds closed steady at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 12—Noon.

Cotton is active and firmer; estimated sales to-day 13,000 bales:

Middling Uplands .... 10⅜d.
Middling Orleans .... 10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for the crops. Wheat—13s. 10d. for White California. Corn 38s. 6d. for new. Barley 5s. Oats 3s. 11d. Peas 42s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 52s.; Beef, 142s. 6d.; Lard, 50s.; Pork, 77s.; Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; medium 12s. Tallow 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes 31s. Spirits of Turpentine 33s. 3d. Petroleum, spirits, 8½d.; refined 1s. 4d. Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £40. Calcutta Linseed, 66s. 6d.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening, at 42f. 50c. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—2 P. M.

Consols for money have advanced ⅛, and are now quoted at 94⅜.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have also advanced an ⅛, and the quotation now is 73⅜.

Illinois Central Railway Shares 77¼
Erie Railway Shares 46
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds .. 22¼

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 12—2 P. M.

Cotton has advanced to 10⅜d. for Middling Uplands; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market, Pork has declined to 75s. 6d., and Beef has declined to 134s. Lard, Cheese and Bacon are unchanged.

In the Produce market, Medium Resin has declined to 11s. There is no change in other articles.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—2 P. M.

Linseed Cakes have advanced to £10 5s. The prices of other articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 12—Evening.

COTTON—The market is buoyant, and prices are advancing. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 10¼d.
Middling Orleans .... 10⅝d.

The sales of the day exceed the noon estimate by 2,000 bales, footing up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed unchanged. Corn, 38s. 6d. Wheat 13s. 10d. Barley, Oats, and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed dull. Pork, 75s. 6d., and Beef, 134s., ℔ bbl. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 44s. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Medium Resin is quoted at 13s., and common Wilmington at 7s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Tallow, 44s. 9d.

PETROLEUM—8½d. for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for Standard white.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 12—Evening.

The London markets are unaltered.

HAVANA.

Cuban Railroads—New Bank—Departure of Bishop Bernardino—The Diario and President Lincoln—Strength of the Spanish Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

Some time ago I informed you that the title of City has been granted to the villages of Sancti Spiritus and Villa Clara, the latter assuming in consequence the name of Santa Clara. The folly of changing the name of a town merely because the Government has seen fit to grant it a euphonious and worthless title, is apparent to every person of sense, as it occasions mistakes and the people will persist in calling the town or city by its old name, although it may be known in official circles under a different denomination. Villa Clara or Santa Clara is one of those interior towns which of late years have made such rapid progress, without enjoying the advantages of being a seaport, losing by this a great deal of trade which all towns with good harbors have on the Cuban coast. But the numerous railroads which have been built of late years have done a great deal toward improving the mercantile importance of interior towns without depriving the seaports of any revenue; on the contrary presenting them with increased advantages and modes of forwarding and receiving their merchandise. Villa Clara is situated in the centre of the isle, and from its position will not fail to become in time the most important inland town of Cuba.

Sancti Spiritus, although some distance from the sea, has a port called Las Tunas, which has been thrown open to foreign commerce, and which is connected by a railroad with the town. Only a few years back this town was comparatively unknown, but since the railroads have been finished it is acquiring an importance entirely unlooked for, and enabling the planters to ship their goods direct instead of consigning them to other places as heretofore, being almost entirely dependent on Trinidad, whose merchants were imposing such terms as best suited them, making Sancti Spiritus pay a regular tribute.

There is a project on foot to complete the building of the so-called Central Railroad, which will unite all the towns in the Central Department, bringing Sancti Spiritus in direct communication with Trinidad, thus furnishing a new road to Remidies, and by a junction with the Villa Clara Railroad will also touch the Cienfuegos road, which is now running towards Sagua, thus furnishing a direct road from either of these towns to Havana, and by these means avoiding the dangers and annoyances of the sea route by way of Batabano, on the southern coast. The *Imperial*, of Trinidad, speaking of the progress in building the Central Road, says that it is advancing, and that the towns of the Western Department will soon be in connection with each other by rail. Trinidad will not gain so much by the road as other towns, but the advantages to the entire district will be such as increase necessarily the commerce and prosperity of that town. Money is wanting, however, to enable the Directors in carrying out their undertaking, the crisis and scarcity of specie since last December having retarded the advances which were expected from Europe and the United States, but with increased confidence and continual receipts of coin from abroad there will soon be a sufficiency of funds to carry out the project, while the shipments of sugar will induce foreign capitalists to be more willing to furnish some of their capital.

The fusion of the Matanzas and Bahia Road with the Havana Road will be very beneficial to the stockholders, and also facilitate operations on a large scale, but the public will in future be compelled to pay whatever rate the directors should determine, as there is no longer any opposition.

In Matanzas they are trying to establish a new bank, or at least a branch of the wealthy Credit Mercantil of Cardenas. The necessity of a bank is felt very severely, and numerous merchants would willingly lend their coöperation to carry out the project, but then it would be necessary to have a different set of bank directors and officers than those connected with the bankrupt institution of San Carlos, memorable for mismanagement, favoritism, (if not actual criminality,) and entire incompetence on the part of those who were supposed to be fully able to administer its affairs.

Msgr. BERNARDINO, the Bishop of Carthagena, who was twice expelled by the Venezuelan Government from his diocese, has returned to his sphere of usefulness, the new Government having raised the order of expulsion issued by Gen. MOSQUERA.

The *Diario de la Marina* says: "The reward of the great is really very precarious, if we consider the general gratitude of the world. Not a single one of the many statues which were proposed to be erected to the memory of President LINCOLN has been erected, and probably never will be, although large amounts were raised for that purpose, but the disposition of the funds is completely shrouded in mystery." The *Diario* does not say this out of veneration to the late lamented President, as it has always persistently attacked that gentleman and the Administration, and the paragraph can only be taken as a slur on the people of the United States; and as it appears to be the truth, the defenders of our country are powerless to reply, the *Diario* citing also that the Legislature of Connecticut had decided not to spend any money for that object. Fifty thousand dollars could be raised here for that purpose, if necessary; and whenever the project should hang fire for want of funds, let the Cubans be informed of the fact and they will furnish the needful.

In view of the renewal of hostilities between Spain and the South American Republics the following statement of the strength of the Spanish navy may not be uninteresting: The fleet consists at present of six iron-clads, (four in course of construction and nearly finished,) with 161 guns and 5,200 horse-power; one screw corvette of 18 guns and 300 horse power; three sidewheel frigates with 48 guns and 1,500 horse-power; eleven sidewheel corvettes with 61 guns and 3,840 horse-power; twenty-six schooners with 68 guns and 2,620 horse-power; besides a number of small gunboats in the Phillipine Islands, transports, school and storeships in first-class order. These ships are commanded by one Captain-General, five Lieutenant-Generals, fifteen Chiefs of Squadron, seventeen Brigadier-Generals, forty-six line Captains of the first class, and eighty Captains of the second class, one hundred and ninety-six First Lieutenants and a proportionate number of lower grade officers and midshipmen. The total number of ships, excepting those in the Phillipine Islands and those in use by the coast survey is one hundred and fifty-three. The merchant fleet of Spain consists of 4,749 craft of all sizes, measuring 401,207 tons, manned by 35,508 seamen, of which number 153 are steam vessels, with 14,673 horse power, measuring 42,100 tons. Besides the above mentioned vessels, there are 5,896 embarkations of all kinds and sizes used for harbor traffic, measuring 21,158 tons, and 11,278 fishing crafts, with 42,640 tons. The vessels composing the fleet for the attack on Chili and Peru are commanded by Brig.-Gen. MENDEZ NUNEZ, and are composed of the finest frigates, including the ironclad *Numancia*, in the Spanish navy. The general opinion here is, that no more engagements will take place in the Pacific, even if the fleet should reach there once more.

The fruit trade of Baracoa with the United States is assuming larger proportions every year, and if the planters would manage matters with more regularity, there is hardly any doubt but that the town and vicinity would export fruit to the amount of $1,000,000 annually.

DEPUTY.

Serious Charge Against a Clergyman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 12.

The Rev. H. WENDT, who for two years past has been superintendent of an orphan asylum at Philadelphia, was arrested here yesterday by Policeman McLEAN for perpetrating rape on no less than seven little girls who were under his charge. WENDT had been here only a few days. He is a regularly ordained Lutheran clergyman. He confesses that he has done wrong. He was taken to Philadelphia last evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

New-York Theatre.

A romantic play, representing the various phases of New-York character in the highest and lowest circles was produced last night at the New-York Theatre, with the title of "Under the Gaslight." Among the many striking romances of the middle ages, in which the heroes of King ARTHUR's "Round Table" figure, few are so pregnant with meaning and beautiful in the relation as the adventure of Sir GAWAIN, the Knight of Courtesy, as he was styled, and the enchanted lady with whom he was compelled to wed. If our recollection of the fable be good the tale ran thus: "King ARTHUR made a solemn vow to a hideous old woman, whom he met in the forrest, to give her, in exchange for an important secret she confided to him, one of the knights of his court in marriage; but on proposing to the gallant cavaliers that one of them should wed the fearful creature, and redress the King's plighted faith, all of them refused. The King would have thereupon forfeited not only his word, but his whole kingdom as well, to the hag (for such was the compact), when his nephew, the brave Sir GAWAIN, who was notable among all the knights for gentleness and courtesy, volunteered to save the monarch's credit and estates by taking the dreadful creature to wife. Sir GAWAIN bore the scoffs and jeers of his comrades manfully, and the marriage was solemnized with great pomp and splendor, the ladies of the court pitying Sir GAWAIN, the Knights laughing at him and the King looking on with grief. After the nuptials Sir GAWAIN took his loathsome bride home. She would have had him caress her as young wives desire but he shuddered at any contact, and could not bear to give her even one kiss. She demanded the reason for his aversion and he told her it was because of "her old age, her ugliness and her low degree." To this she answered him that "with age she had discretion; that her ugliness would save him from rivals, and that true nobility depended not on the birth but the *character* of the individual." Moved by these arguments and her tears Sir GAWAIN resolved to try and bear with her, and, of his own accord, drew her to his breast and kissed her ugly lips. Then behold! in an instant she was transformed into a surpassingly lovely young damsel; and she told him that she had been the victim of an enchantment which could not be removed but by the kiss of a true and noble man, and that she had languished in misery for years until he had thus broken the spell. The legend very unnecessarily goes on to say that the laugh was completely turned against the ladies and gentlemen who had scoffed at Sir GAWAIN, and that thenceforth the Knights were particularly respectful to all the old and ugly women they chanced to meet.

That the argument of this story was uppermost in the mind of the author of "Under the Gaslight" cannot be doubted from the moral that runs imperceptibly through this modern drama of every day life. The plot gives us a picture of a young girl who was found in the streets at a tender age by a wealthy lady who adopted her, reared her, and introduced her into the best society. The young lady, who is conscious of her lowly origin, is wooed by *Ray Trafford*, a wealthy young gentleman of the true New-York stamp, who professes to adore her. Just before their marriage is to take place, by a most unfortunate incident, he learns her history and resolves to break off the match; his resolution fails in presence of her beauty and intelligence, and he concludes at every hazard to keep his faith. This excellent intention would be carried out but for his own imprudence and negligence, which discover to a crowd of fashionable society-people the secret, and in the fear of the world's sneers, and through his own weakness, he abandons the beautiful *Laura*. She is proud enough to quit forever the scenes in which she cannot but be insulted, and enters upon a lowly and hard-working existence. But she is not suffered to rest. A depraved ruffian named *Byke*, who knows her history, boldly claims her as his daughter, assisted by a drunken wretch named *Old Judas*, a sort of mother thief. *Laura*, terrified by the prospect of going with this man as he demands she shall, refuses, and he applies to a police justice for assistance. This brings all the parties before *Judge Bouling*, at the Tombs, where the squalor and misery of New-York life, the comic and tragic side of police trials, and the rigid decrees of law, are fully shown in a new and sensational scene. *Byke's* ingenuity, for he is an accomplished creature, gains the day; but *Trafford*, assisted by *Snorkey*, a returned veteran, who has taken up the calling of "soldier messenger," and is an eccentric genius, are resolved to follow *Byke* up and rescue *Laura*. *Peachblossom*, a wild girl of a pattern not uncommon in New-York, but whom *Laura* has tamed by kindness, lends her assistance as well. The efforts of *Byke* and his pursuers bring the scene to a novel and exciting locality—the end of a pier on the North River at night, which is the home and rendezvous of sundry dock boys, juvenile notion venders, &c. Here the youthful geniuses, led by an amateur pug, *Bermudas*, have nightly "banjo *soirées*," to the great disgust of the Police. In this place occurs a scene of intricate construction, in which, by the aid of the River Police and the heterogeneous dock companions, the heroine is rescued and *Byke* demolished for a time. This scene, with its starlight, ferry-boats in the distance, noiseless police boat, and midnight dances and songs of the dock population, is replete with incident of an unusual character. At last *Laura* is restored to her friends, who have gone to Long Branch for the hot season, and with whom she lives in retirement. She discovers, however, that *Trafford*, (during her voluntary exile,) with the inconstancy of New-York youth, and mankind in general, has made love to and is engaged to *Pearl*, her reputed sister, a lovely belle who is supposed to have "no heart." *Trafford*, on *Laura's* return, would renew his old love, and is in a very pitiful state, indeed, but that young lady teaches him a gentle but excellent lesson on the way women should be treated by men, which lesson comes with double force from her who has been deserted herself. But *Laura*, for *Pearl's* sake, resolves again to leave their home, and to do so in secret; this resolution, acted upon in the impulsiveness of fear and love, is exceedingly fortunate because it leads her to a scene where she has an opportunity to relieve from awful peril her old friend *Snorkey*. This poor fellow, bent on following *Byke* up has tracked him to Long Branch, whither the former is going to finish with murder the work in which he failed before. But, at the railway station at Shrewsbury Bend, *Byke* detects *Snorkey's* pursuit, lays a trap for him and with fiendish malignity condemns him to an awful fate, leaving him bound and helpless to count the moments he has to live. But help is near in the form of *Laura*, who is, however, shut up in the way-master's hut. By her own heroic exertions she frees herself and *Snorkey*, and they then both wait for the Down Express Train to Long Branch, in order to forestall *Byke*, who is bent for that destination to rob and murder. The dreadful disappointment that ends this scene and the mechanical effects introduced belong to the thrilling incident of modern plays. After all the physical persecutions of the heroine are surmounted, there are still left her deeper misfortunes to be alleviated—the loss of lover, home and station; and this is accomplished, we imagine, to the satisfaction of the audience.

The moral of the piece is undoubtedly the contrast between the strong-hearted affection of the ancient days and the doubtful texture of modern love. In these times of sharp business prudence and foresight, *Sir Gawain*, if he were a Wall-street banker, would require his ugly bride to transform herself before he gave her the kiss—for we don't take anything on credit.

A crowded and very brilliant audience filled the New-York Theatre last evening to witness the new play, and testified their approbation of the several scenes by hearty applause. Miss ROSE EYTINGE, as the lovely but unfortunate *Laura*, presented an exceedingly good picture of a young girl with genuine American pride and sense, and was the pet of the spectators from the first scene to the conclusion. Miss BLANCHE GREY, as the brilliant but coquettish girl of society, was both brilliant and coquettish, and Mrs. SKERRETT, with her genuine wild humor as *Peachblossom*, "the girl who was never brought up," Mrs. DAVEY as the cold-hearted woman of society, and Mrs. WRIGHT as the wicked *Judas*, made unquestionable hits. Mr. MORTIMER's *Snorkey* was a thing to be remembered for its portraiture of a light-hearted, free, spirited soldier lad. Mr. DAVENPORT was earnest and eloquent as *Ray Trafford*, the fickle but good-hearted lover. Mr. STUDLEY as *Byke*, the insolvent ruffian and hypocritical jail-bird, was effective in all his scenes. Mr. PARSLOE and his juvenile troupe of dock boys were *encored* enthusiastically. While Mr. RYNER, as *The Signal Man*, and Mr. DUNN as *Counsellor Splinter*, were heartily applauded. The scenery by FARREN, SCHELLAND, SEAVER, and the machinery by DENHAM, and music by TISSINGTON, were elaborate and very effective.

PATERSON ALMSHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Additional Testimony as to the Alleged Ill-Treatment of the Inmates—Proceedings on the Part of the Prosecution to Close To-Night—The Committee to Visit the Almshouse To-Morrow.

The continuation of the investigation into the alleged atrocities to the inmates of the Paterson Almshouse took place last evening.

Samuel Wells, on being sworn, said that he had been an inmate of the Almshouse while Sigler was keeper; the food was not of the best; the bread was good, but the butter was more like lard; saw Sigler beat a woman with a stick; also saw Mrs. Whittaker beat a woman; Sigler beat the woman between the large and the small house; he was a couple minutes beating her; did not see him beat any one else; was not sure that Sigler saw Mrs. Whittaker beat a woman.

Cross-examination—Had the rheumatism when he went to the almshouse; subsequently went to the Bellevue Hospital, New-York; Sigler paid his way thither; do not know whether the doctor at the almshouse recommended the change.

William David Laverick, on being sworn, said that he lived in Paterson; had been an inmate of the almshouse; left there in May, 1861; had been there a little over eight years; Stinson, Taylor and Sigler were the successive keepers during that period; the management under Sigler was not so good as that under the other keepers; the regulations as to work and as to whipping were not so good under Sigler; he gave the inmates unsuitable work for their age; made them do ditching, and go to bed in wet clothes after work, and sent them out in the morning in wet clothes; witness followed the work till he nearly got the consumption; saw a man whipped who was not an inmate, but who wished to see an inmate who was a relative; Sigler whipped the man at the entrance gate with a horsewhip until the whip was broken in pieces; the butter served by Sigler was not good; it was too salt; Sigler put clear grease on the bread once; it was beef grease; had nothing to say as to the treatment of the inmates; the inmates did not get so much tobacco under Sigler; one time when he and another boy were cleaning out the brook, the Aldermen were going to visit the Almshouse, and Sigler ordered them to clean themselves up which they did; was 11 years old at the time he was made to clean out the brook; it was in March and snow was on the ground; Sigler made him take off his shoes when cleaning out the ditch; had his shoes on while in the school-room; the shoes were not restored afterwards; another boy younger than the witness worked also in the ditch without shoes; the man that Sigler beat was trying to get within the gate before and during the beating; the man got half-way in from the gate to the house; the man was beaten inside of the gate, also four or five yards distant from the outside of the gate; was three months at the Almhouse after Sigler came; health was good while Taylor was keeping; began to fail when Sigler had charge; attributed the cause to the working in the ditch; the grease spread on the bread was cold; the butter provided was preferable to the grease.

Cross-examination.—Left the Almshouse the 23d of May; Sigler went to the Almshouse in 1861; could not tell the month; did not know much about months there; guess Sigler had been in charge three or four weeks when he was ordered to work in the ditch; the ditch was in one of the fields in a northeast direction from the house; worked in the ditch till he left the house; thought about ten weeks; worked in the ditch steadily till and after the Aldermen visited the house; Sundays were the only days of respite; the older men remained at the house during the afternoon; no others but himself and another boy worked in the ditch; fires were kept in the house at the time; witness made the fires sometimes; did not remember if Sigler required him to attend school; attended school two or three weeks after Sigler took charge; Sigler ordered his shoes to be taken off when he went to work in the ditch; did not hear Sigler say anything about the shoes before ordering him to the ditch; my legs took me to the ditch, of course; Sigler ordered me to go; I know Sigler ordered me to work in the ditch; could not tell all the little bits of things that Sigler said when he gave the order; thought Sigler gave the order directly to clean the ditch; used their hands and shovels at the work; got the shovels himself; took stones from the ditch with his hands; did not remember being ordered from the ditch by Sigler when playing in it; it was funny playing, going to work wet in the ditch, to throw out stones and mud; had conversed with persons about Sigler before testifying; had talked with Flood two or three times; also with Vanderhooven, but he did not tell me what to say, only asked me if I knew anything about the matter; also talked with Mr Laverick; did not talk with any women.

Mr. Douglass, on behalf of the prosecution, objected to questioning the witness with reference to holding conversation with persons, on the ground that it would unnecessarily prolong the investigation, as similar questions would be asked of the witnesses of the defence.

The Committee overruled the objection.

Witness was asked to give his testimony by Vanderhooven, although he would have appeared before the Committee if Mr. Vanderhooven had not asked him to do so; did not know what became of his shoes after he left off work in the ditch; the man that Sigler whipped was saucy to Sigler; the man swore before being whipped; did not know if the man had just been liberated from jail; Sigler tried to get with witness back to the almshouse after he had been sent away; Sigler wanted him to go to work on a farm for his uncle; supposed it was on a farm; the people with whom witness is living told him that Sigler wanted to get him away; saw Sigler round with papers and things from the Mayor; saw Sigler going to the Mayor's office often; knew it was done to get him off to his uncle's; his name was Harris before he went to live with Mr. Laverick; did not know who his father or mother was.

Re-direct—No one other than Sigler ordered him to work in the ditch; did not remember if the man who was beaten asked permission to enter the gate before the beating took place; was ordered to desist from work a half a day when the Aldermen came, so as to make a good show before them; water was in the ditch; Brock was the name of the boy who worked in the ditch with witness.

At the close of the examination of the above witness the Committee stated that it had been represented to that body that witnesses would be furnished so long as the Committee chose to sit. The Committee on the other hand deemed it their duty to remain in session till all the testimony had been produced. In order to bring the examination to a speedy end the Committee thought it advisable to restrict the prosecution to one more witness, but finally decided to extend the number to three, with the understanding that with their examination to-night the proceedings on the part of the prosecution would be closed.

To-morrow the Committee intend visiting the almshouse in person.

GRAND HOP AT LAKE MAHOPAC.

The Crowning Event of the Season—Grand Masquerade at the Gregory House—Elegant Costumes, Brilliant Illuminations, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREGORY HOUSE, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

The grand masquerade and fancy dress ball, for which such extensive preparations had been made, took place last evening, and through the energy of the different Committees and the numbers in attendance, passed off with great brilliancy. The Gregory House was completely filled with a joyous throng of beauty and fashion, many of whom consisted of the *élite* of the metropolis.

The expansive lawns in front of the hotel were beautifully illuminated with hundreds of Chinese lanterns of every species, which, in connection with other illuminations in and about the hotel, presented a most brilliant and striking appearance. The decorations in the large parlors and dining-rooms, which were temporarily converted into ball-rooms, consisted chiefly of various kinds of flags interspersed with mottoes and reliefs of evergreens, &c. In attendance there were about four hundred participants and as many spectators, the latter-mentioned filling the piazzas and viewing the brilliant scenes within through the windows and doors. The participators (both young and old) almost entirely appeared in fancy dresses and masks. The costumes were costly, rich and tasteful, and some grotesque, in consequence of which the costumer, Mr. ROBT. WOLF, of New-York, found very few in his possession at the commencement of the festivities.

The ball opened about 9 o'clock, and the rooms were soon filled with many masqueraders, so completely disguised that friend knew not friend, thus greatly enhancing the merriment and enjoyment of all. The excellent music, by which the participants "*hop'd*" through the well-arranged order of dancing, was furnished by Mr. A. BERNSTEIN, of your City. When the hour of unmasking came (about 12 midnight) it was amusing to see the astonishment depicted on the several countenances as they eagerly sought to distinguish friends and acquaintances. After refreshments (to which justice was done by all) the dancing was resumed and kept up till about 4 in the morning.

Among numerous costumes, it is only necessary to mention some of the most prominent, viz.: A very rich velvet Washington, Louis XIII., the opera costumes of Fra Diavolo and Figaro, Queen Elizabeth, Marie Stuart; Spanish costume, very rich; Mephistophilian dresses; Louis XIV.; Pocahontas, beautiful and rich; the Queen of Flowers, Coral Fisher, Cherry Girl, Shower of Pearls, Greek costume, Turkish dress, Italian Peasant, "Folly" costume; also, a choice variety of elegant children's costumes. Among the characters in comic costumes were seen the Irishman, Yankee, "Four Twins" of nine feet two, Jocko, and several species of animals, and lastly, one of the most prominent beside the Irishman was that of "Uncle Sam," though he was sadly disappointed to find that Miss Columbia was too much indisposed to appear.

A Poor Family Turned into the Street in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 12.

A sad case of want and misfortune occurred last week to the family of a German named LONGHAN. We have been furnished from reliable sources the following information in regard to it: It seems that LONGHAN hired two rooms of Mr. LOUIS WEIKS, in the tenement building No. 293 Hamilton-street, agreeing to pay five dollars per month in advance. In July he got out of work, and on the 20th of that month, his pay day, said he could not pay in advance any longer, but would pay at the end of the month, on the 20th inst. After a while he got work. In the meantime WEIKS employed an attorney to get the family out of the building. The lease was a verbal one. On Friday afternoon last, Mr. REILLY, city sheriff, proceeded to the rooms, and threw Mr. LONGHAN's furniture into the street, and turned the family out of doors, and this too, we learn, before any notice had been served upon the tenants, or other necessary and proper legal steps taken to secure their ejectment. LONGHAN, on coming home from his work at evening, found his wife and five children, one of whom is a babe, depending on the hospitalities of the other tenants in the building, and his household goods on the sidewalk. The effect was very disheartening both upon him and his wife, the latter later in the evening went, with her babe, to the railroad bridge over Mill River, with the intention of jumping over and drowning herself, but finally gave up the idea, and was about to lie down upon the railroad track and let the express train run over her and the child, when she was prevented by some women who forced her to go home with them. To add to the misfortunes of the family, Mr. LONGHAN, Saturday evening, while passing through Court-street, near the synagogue, fell to the walk in an apoplectic fit, from which he came out only to have several more, until he was taken to the hospital by the police in an insensible condition. Yesterday he was still lying very low.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* says: "The result of registration will show whether we should vote for or against a convention. But in the mean time let it be determined to trifle no more with our enemies. Virginia should be ruled by the white people who own it. We have tried overtures, exhausted kindness, worn expostulation threadbare. There is need now of a change of tactics, and we are resolved to labor for a white man's party—a party which will bring every influence of property, capital and intelligence to bear in solution of this difficulty—a party which shall declare itself not Democratic, not Southern, not Conservative, not Republican, but *white*."

Pro Bono Publico.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1867.

Official Report *of the full Board* of the Imperial Commission of the Paris Exposition of 1867, on Sewing Machines (and not of one member of the International Jury.)

LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treas.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867. IMPERIAL COMMISION, London, July 1, 1867.

JURORS AWARD.

Gold Medal, being the Highest Award for Sewing-Machines.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure of advising you of this Award, as per lists just received from the Imperial Commission. Yours faithfully,

(Signed,) J. M. JOHNSON & SONS, Sole Concesseonnaires.

PRINCIPAL SEWING-MACHINES, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, &C.

Coöperateurs, Elias Howe, Jr., Promateur de la Machine a coudre, Elias Howe, Jr. Fabricante de Machine a coudre exposant.	WHEELER & WILSON. Machine a coudre a faire les boutonnieres.
TRANSLATION. Coöperators, Elias Howe, Jr. Promoters and Advancers of Sewing-Machine. Manufacturers of Sewing-Machines, Exhibitor.	TRANSLATION. Sewing-Machines to make button holes.

SECOND PRIZES, SILVER MEDALS, there were given nine.

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE COMPANY. Machines a coudre a faire les boutonnieres. (*Sewing-Machines for making Button holes.*)	J. HUGAND. Machines a Broder a Soutacher. (*Machines for Embroidering or Braiding.*)

And seven Sewing-Machines in the order named: Thomas, Coignard, Wanzer, Weed, Florence, Barbere & Caussade, Callebaut.

THIRD PRIZES, BRONZE MEDALS, sixteen. Simpson, Newton Wilson, and fourteen others.

FOURTH PRIZES, or Honorable Mentions, twelve.

The Empire and Alexandra Companies, and ten others.—*Advertisement.*

Notice to the Public.

The Howe Machine Company's Sewing-Machines were awarded a Gold Medal by the International Jury of the Paris Exposition of 1867, for the best Sewing-machines exhibited; but some of our distanced competitors at the Exposition do not take their defeat kindly, and the *absurdity, as well as falsity*, of their assertion, "*That Elias Howe, Jr., received the Gold Medal for being the original inventor merely*," is at once evident, when we recollect that managers of fairs do not give valuable medals for inventions, *but for articles exhibited*. The Howe Sewing-machines were on exhibition at Paris, (and not Elias Howe, Jr.,) *and these* were what gave us the highest honors of the Exposition.

"The Jury on Sewing-machines, who had the task of testing and awarding prizes for excellence, unanimously decided that Mr. Howe was not only entitled to great honors as the inventor of the Sewing-machine, but that he carried off the palm as a manufacturer as well, and to him was awarded accordingly the first* of the only two Gold Medals assigned to this class."

We wish nothing but what rightfully belongs to us, and that we mean to have.

The public has no idea of the unfair means which have been used in Paris by the representatives of some of the rival companies to *defraud* us of our fairly earned honors on the merits of our Sewing-machines, of which we put on exhibition quite a number to compete with the rest of the world for the great prize.

Our President, Elias Howe, Jr., was not entered for competition, but the Sewing-machines which we manufacture were.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treasurer, No. 699 Broadway.

*The other was given to a French machine.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT at the EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor NAPOLEON, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the CHICKERING MEDAL the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The most elegant wedding notes, cards and monograms in the city.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

"Je certifie que la première médaille en or pour les pianos Américains a été donnée à l'unanimité à Mr. Steinway, par le Jury de l'Exposition Internationale. Classe 10, premiere sur la liste.

Le President: MELINET.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT."

TRANSLATION.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET, President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at our WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Silver-Plated Goods.

ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

G. COLLAMORE & CO., Importers of Fine China and Glass, No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,) New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for years, with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

J. R. Terry will open his new and elegant store, No. 19 Union-square, on THURSDAY the 15th inst., with a new and superior stock of Hats, Caps and Furs. The public are invited to call and examine this new emporium, as well as the richest stocks of goods in the country. J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square and No. 409 Broadway.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines are universally acknowledged to be cheapest reliable sewing-machines. Depot No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FELL—ALLAIRE.—On Monday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Jno. Dewitt, at the residence of the bride's father, Irvington, Mr. WM. S. FELL, of New-Orleans, to Miss EMMA ALLAIRE.

NICHOSON—BUCKBEE.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, P. Rev. J. C. Stryker, A. G. NICHOSON to HARRIET by BUCKBEE, all of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Monday evening, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, ALFRED H., only child of Dewitt C. and A. Lizzie Arnold, aged 2 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, H. Crombie, No. 219 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAILEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 11, ELLEN STEPHENSON, daughter of Edward and Susan M. Bailey, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

COSGROVE.—On Sunday, Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY ANN COSGROVE, wife of Capt. Jas. Cosgrove, aged 50 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 Dunham-place, Brooklyn, E. D.

CAPRON.—On First Day, 11th inst., infant son of Jacob and Jane E. Capron.

Funeral on Third Day morning, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 208 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JOHN WILLIAMS, only son of J. C. and H. C. Cooper, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral services will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Montague-st., at 12 M. Tuesday. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

DODGE.—On Monday, Aug. 12, at Yonkers, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin P. Gibson, CLARA W. DODGE, wife of the late Samuel N. Dodge.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, from the Riverdale Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be at 29th-st. depot in attendance for any friends wishing to accompany the remains to Greenwood Cemetery at 12¼ o'clock.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

GILMORE.—At the residence of her brother, A. A. Slover, ELIZA ANN, widow of the late Noah Gilmore.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HATT.—In Parsippany, on Friday, Aug. 9, MARY LAURA HATT, daughter of the late Rev. Josiah Hatt, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Baptist Church in Morristown, N. J.

LIGHTHILL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 12, at her residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, HELENA LIGHTHILL, widow of Bernhard Lighthill, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 11, SARAH RAYMOND, wife of the late Rev. H. G. Livingston, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PEARSON.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 11, after a lingering illness, GEORGE PEARSON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of United States Lodge No. 207, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, southeast corner of 7th-av. and 56th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PELLETREAU.—At Dundee Lake, Clifton, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 11, HARRIE KINGSTON PELLETREAU, only son of Maltby K. and Louise E. Pelletreau, aged 5 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 24 West 43d-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Scranton and Kingston papers please copy.

RYAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, at Naugatuck, Conn., SARAH E. CANADA, wife of George A. Ryan, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 18 East 129th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TYLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Aug. 11, SARAH ANN TYLER, widow of the late James Tyler, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John B. Pomeroy, No. 139 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VALLOTTON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 12, MARGARET, widow of Jeremiah Vallotton.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

VAN SCHAICK.—On the evening of Sunday, Aug. 11, HARRIET ARABELLE, eldest daughter of Stephen D. and Lucinda Van Schaick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased at the residence of her parents, No. 211 East 50th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ At a meeting of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Northern Dispensary, convened on Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, 1867, to express their sentiments upon the sudden death of their esteemed and beloved associate, Dr. CHARLES E. MORGAN, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst an intelligent, earnest and Christian gentleman; therefore,

Resolved, That as physicians of this institution we feel the loss of one of the most worthy, efficient and brilliant members of its medical staff; as his associates, we feel that one is lost to us whose talents, rare medical attainments, habits of patient study and earnest devotion to his profession gave promise of a most brilliant and successful career; as friends, we sorrow that we shall no more on earth associate with one whose many good qualities had endeared him to us all.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory and emulate his example.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased as an evidence of our sincere, heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction, and that they be published in the *Medical Record* and the *New-York Daily Times*.

EVERARDUS B. WARNER, M. D., SAML. B. WARD, M. D., B. F. DAWSON, M. D., Committee.

OFFICIAL—[No. 170.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 26 North River, stout built, brown hair, full face, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, black pants, leather boots, white socks or stockings, white muslin shirt, blue flannel undershirt, suspenders. Found on the person the following articles: Bottle labeled "Laudanum—Poison;" name ———, No. 42 Madison-street, corner of James-street. Body sent to the Morgue for identification, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 171.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 48 North River, aged about forty-five years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, five feet ten inches high, full whiskers, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, checked pants, leather boots, no socks or stockings. Body been in the water about one month, and sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 172.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, aged about forty-five years, slim built, brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, smooth face, five feet seven inches high, dressed as follows: Cloth cap, dark coat, brown velvet vest, dark pants, leather boots, white socks or stockings. Found on the person the following articles: A jack-knife; marked on the inside of his vest was A. V. Dimock, Elizabeth, N. J. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. Death caused by being struck by a New-Haven train of cars.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar and accrued interest at Six per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity. An additional section of 40 miles will be completed during the present week, making

425 Miles West from Omaha in operation,

and stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:

1. A DONATION of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable) amounting to .... 5,440,000 acres.
2. United States Six per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st., CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st., HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st., HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway, and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*, New-York.

AUG. 5, 1867.

HORRIBLE SENSATIONS.

Positive pain is preferable to the gnawings, sinkings and flutterings of the stomach which are sometimes experienced by Dyspeptics. But they are not among the sensations which "can't be cured and must be endured." From one to six boxes of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will inevitably cure the worst case of Dyspepsia, with all its complications.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum: free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LINENS, MOSQUITO CANOPIES, SLIP COVERINGS.

WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

(PATENTED.)

A *perfect disinfectant* and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and bleaching clothing perfectly white, without injuring the fabric. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OF "IK MARVEL'S" NEW BOOK.

RURAL STUDIES.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "It is a most timely and valuable guide to the large number of Americans, who for the sake of health, economy and [illegible] seeking practical knowledge as to the [illegible] applying limited means to the establishment of a productive and pleasing home in the country."

"Rural Studies" will be sent to any address, postage paid, upon the receipt of the price, $1.75.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

AN OHIO WOOL FARM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

A few general notes descriptive of a visit to one of our great Ohio wool farms, may be of interest, even in the dog-days, to your Metropolitan readers. The farm alluded to is situated on the left bank of the Muskingum, twenty miles above here, and is well known in the valley as the "Dana Farm." It contains about 1,900 acres of land, and in its pastures are generally found from 3,000 to 3,200 sheep, besides cattle, horses, &c. It is one of those farms, so necessary in every community, which, by reason of many experiments, are not in the highest degree profitable to their owners, but which are a school to the entire neighborhood. In these days of wool-fever this farm serves far and near as a model, and also as a warning.

First, I may say that the "great principle" that controls all intelligent wool-growers is this: Seek in the North for fine wool, and in temperate or Southern regions for good "carcases." The best fur always comes from the North, and so, originally, does the best wool, and for the same obvious reason. The Saxon merino wears a finer fleece than the French, and the latter finer than the Spanish. I have seen in Texas a flock of sheep whose ancestors came from Vermont, and had continued unmixed with natives, whose fleeces had become greatly coarser and thinner, simply in consequence of the heat. For the same cause the Paris dealers in human hair, find their finest article in Russia and North Germany, and the coarsest in Italy. Hence the judicious wool-grower seeks by a skillful crossing of Northern and more Southerly breeds, to obtain a perfection of fleece and of "carcase" in the same sheep. The English show the largest good sense in this matter, while we Americans are too apt to neglect the "carcase" for the wool.

This farm, for instance, following in the universal current, has perfected a race of sheep that one might almost denominate minks or Norwegian rats, so diminutive are their "carcasses" and so silky are their fleeces. In its broad fields I saw hundreds of sheep that would not weigh 100 pounds, and yet many of them have the wool-growing quality so strongly developed that their skins, which lie in many folds, might be stretched over an animal of twice the size. Indeed, some of our Western sheep-fanciers give signs that, if they could "develop" the sheep into a mere skin, with only sufficient internal apparatus for the manufacture of hay and corn into wool, they would be highly pleased.

The average yearly product of wool on this place is estimated at four pounds of washed wool per sheep. Of course this is all of the finest grade, and fetches the highest price that is paid. To produce this wool it is estimated that each sheep consumes a bushel of corn per year in addition to hay and turnips, all of which are grown upon the farm.

But a general description of the management of this farm will, I take it, be of more interest to your readers than statistical details. One of the most interesting sights on the farm is to watch the manipulations of the trained dogs. The intelligence displayed by them is often almost incredible. The present manager, Mr. W. B. SHAW, is in the habit of pasturing the sheep in flocks of about 300 each, but when they are brought together in the Spring to be washed and shorn, they are separated into flocks of about 200, for greater convenience in handling. To effect this separation, the shepherd takes his station at a narrow gap or gate, and allows the sheep to run through before him, until his practiced eye tells him that about the proper number have passed, when he raises his hand, and one of the dogs springs in and cuts off the stream. To test the quality of one of his best dogs, he planted himself as usual, but remained silent and "gave no sign" at the proper moment. The dog stood waiting for the signal, and seeing none, after a moment or two sprang into the breach of his own accord, so accurately had he learned to tell them off. This I would not have believed if I had not seen it for myself.

The shepherd has taught them to obey a great part of his commands by mere signals. One of his fancy achievements is to take a dog with him into the field where a flock is grazing which he wishes to inspect, put a stick on his shoulder and point it in the direction of the flock, which the dog at once understands and obeys. The sheep are brought to him in a twinkling.

Again, in the training of the younger dogs, the older ones are often of great assistance. The young ones are kept constantly in the company of their elders and are taught to imitate them, but they often prove refractory, or are so indolent that it is necessary to flog them. They are very knowing in such matters, and can tell at once when a storm is coming, and, if alone, would certainly escape, for they are by no means to be allured by blandishing speeches and smiles so long as they labor under the reproaches of a guilty conscience (that a shepherd dog has a conscience who shall deny?) There is no other resort but to set the old ones to capture them, which they speedily do, and hold them fast till they are in the hands of the master. I have even seen an old dog hold a young one by the collar while he was being flogged, and do it with great apparent satisfaction and a high sense of appreciation.

Formerly the dogs of the neighborhood used often to molest the flocks by night and killed many at various times. Whenever they are in hearing of the Shepherd's dogs, however, the latter will, if the others are not in too strong force, attack and beat them off of their own accord. On one occasion, so they told me, faithful old "Carlo" and "Jack" were sleeping in a sheep-house in a field where there were a number of young lambs when they were attacked by a couple of terriers from the neighboring village, young canine sports, who commenced worrying down the lambs and sucking their blood. "Jack" and "Carlo" soon heard the uproar and at once gave chase and, after following up the miscreants for nearly half a mile, succeeded in overtaking one of them, dispatched him on the spot and tore him to atoms with the greatest fury.

It is not wonderful, then, that those faithful animals bear the prices they do. Fifty dollars and seventy-five dollars is a common price to be paid for one, and Mr. SHAW has often been offered $150 or $200 for his best dogs and refused it.

The "lambing season" in March is probably the most interesting of the year. Then all the breeding ewes are brought near together in several flocks, so that at night they can be placed in a series of yards grouped about a house in which an attendant passes his whole time. As each new bleat struggles faintly upon the chilly night air, the new-comer is carefully sought out and its wants looked after. If necessary, it is warmed by the fire and nourished a few hours by the hand; nor are the inmates of half the nurseries of your great City cared for more tenderly. The shepherd expects to have nine-tenths as many lambs each year as he has breeding ewes, and is not disappointed if five per cent. of these die from weakness, insufficient nourishment or other causes. It would be interesting, if one had the statistics, to compare the death-rates among the lambs of sheep that are reduced to various degrees of artificiality in their modes of life. These sheep here, I suppose, lead the most artificial life that has yet been attained among American flocks; hence their comparatively high rate of mortality.

It becomes necessary sometimes to "raise by hand" some of the weaker lambs; but this is avoided as much as possible, for pet lambs become a source of the greatest trouble. They become attached to their human friends, and, when old enough to be sent away to the fields, seem to pine for them, and will never, how long soever they may live with the flock, but will follow cattle or horses, or, if not able to do that, stay entirely alone, as if irreconcilable in their sorrow.

When "washing-time" comes, which is as soon as the men can stand in the water with comfort, the sheep are collected in a series of narrow pens along the river's edge. From the first pen they are plunged into the water and made to swim around to the second, where they remain an hour or two, soaking. They are then seized, carried out beyond their depth, thoroughly washed, and then allowed to swim down to a third pen. From this they are presently plunged in a third time to be rinsed, and allowed to swim immediately out. The great fineness of their wool renders much more care necessary in cleaning it than is observed with the coarser sort.

The shearing process begins a week later, and often lasts a week or ten days, and very few men shear more than 40 sheep per day; occasionally one shears 50, and once in a generation is a man found who can boast, as the old shepherd did, that "he had sheared 77 between sun and sun." When a young shearer begins very carefully and troubles himself to avoid cutting the flesh of the sheep, it is considered a bad omen, for he will never shear fast. It is only he that gives himself little concern about the poor, frightened animal that will learn to take off its fleece quickly.

Washing and shearing over, the flocks are scattered again over the farm, but they have become greatly disorganized; there is a great deal of running to and fro, and bleatings of recognition and of broken friendships ascend on every hand, and a deal of sparring and butting has to be done to see who shall be master of the new flocks. It is one of the most exquisitely comic sights in nature to see the poor, silly things roll their large eyes in an agony of headache, after a collision in which they have nearly crushed each other's skulls.

These preliminaries settled they live the whole Summer long in happiness as quiet as it is profound, for there is much grass in the fields, and their troughs are always full of clean salt. A wise shepherd will keep salt always near them, for they will, if permitted, lick a little every day. In the Winter, therefore, and early Spring, there sometimes fall upon them grievous calamities, even when their ordinary enemies, the dogs, are not near them. A few years ago in the Spring the river rose suddenly in the night and overflowed a field in which there were over 300 sheep. As the water gained on them they collected on the highest spot in the field, and began to climb upon each other, and when the owner came to them, at early dawn, there met his eye the ghastly spectacle of a pyramid of dead and dying sheep, nearly 300 having been either drowned or trodden down and suffocated by the few stronger ones that were still alive. SEGREX.

Why Minnesota is the Most Desirable Section of the West.

The St. Paul *Press*, replying to some misstatements in regard to the climate and other characteristics of Minnesota, declares that it is the most desirable section of the Northwest, for these reasons:

1. Minnesota is the best wheat State in the Union, producing a far higher average yield of wheat per acre, and of better quality, than any other district of the continent, and the same remark applies to all the small grains and roots.

The average wheat yield of Minnesota is 20 bushels per acre. In Illinois it is about 8 bushels per acre, and Iowa about 13. With a population of about 300,000 Minnesota in 1866 produced 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 40 bushels to each inhabitant, a higher rate of production *per capita* than was, perhaps, ever attained upon a like scale. This year we shall produce, if God smiles upon the pending harvest, 15,000,000 or 18,000,000 bushels of wheat.

2. Minnesota is one of the best wool-growing and stock-raising States of the Union; an advantage which she owes to her nutritious grasses, her well-drained surface and her dry Winter climate.

3. Minnesota possesses one of the most beautiful, healthful and invigorating climates in the world. This is due not to coldness of her atmosphere, but elasticity in the warm Summer and its remarkable dryness in the cold Winter months. Fever and ague are unknown, and it is sought from far and wide as the sanitarium of consumptives.

4. Minnesota possesses a larger area of fertile soil ready for the plow than any other State in the Union. Except its extreme northeastern section around Lake Superior, its whole surface is covered with a dark rich calcareous soil, in which all the cereals and roots thrive with almost tropical luxuriance.

5. Minnesota is the best watered and best drained State in the Union, possessing a high undulating surface, intersected with numberless rivers and rapid streams, cutting deep troughs in their courses, and dotted with countless beautiful lakes, "exceeding in number," says MAURY, who calls it the Lake State, "those in all the country besides."

6. Minnesota is the best wooded State in the Northwest. The northeastern section of Minnesota, embracing the northern affluents of the Mississippi, is covered with a broad belt of pine lands, yielding exhaustless supplies of lumber, while its undulating surface is nearly everywhere supplied with sufficient timber for agricultural purposes. In other Western States, except Wisconsin, there is almost no timber to be had, and Kansas and Nebraska get their lumber from Minnesota and Chicago.

7. Minnesota possesses more magnificent, effective and available water-power than any other State in the Northwest, or perhaps of the United States.

Plain Words to Liquor Sellers in Iowa.

Judge MAXWELL, of the District Court at Des Moines, Iowa, recently rendered judgment in several liquor suits, and gave the offenders very plainly to understand that they need expect no mercy at his hands, and that every violation of the law would be visited with a just penalty. He concluded as follows:

"You have closely and ably defended all prosecutions that have been brought against you, and when convicted in this Court you have appealed to the Supreme Court and, when affirmed there, you have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and your cases have been affirmed there. Thus you have had a fair hearing, and the law has been fairly tested in all the courts of our country, from the lowest to the highest. Still you have persisted in your evil course and your rebellion against the law, until it has become a matter of very grave aggravation. Our law requires the courts to consider such a course as you have pursued as matters of aggravation. You have contemptuously bid defiance to the law and its officers. Now it is time we had some understanding about this matter. It never was the policy of the criminal law to persuade men to do right, or to hire them to obey the laws. You, however, have been kindly talked to by my predecessors, and warned of coming trouble. You have shown yourselves to be incorrigible criminals. Moral reasoning and kind treatment have had no other effect upon you than to make you bold and defiant. It has become very manifest that your determination is to brave it through and defy the law and its officers to the bitter end. The time has therefore fully come when you must be dealt with as criminals by the stern and rigid demands of the law. Your position is a humiliating one; aside from its moral turpitude, it is covered with the blackest infamy; your crime is the source and fountain head of all others. Nothing but continual misery follows in your train. Some of the most revolting sights along our railroad lines of mutilated human bodies are but the smallest part of your work of destruction. You have no plea of self-defense or mitigating circumstances to offer; nothing but a love for money has prompted you to such a course of life. I have taken a solemn oath to enforce this, as well as all other criminal laws, and while I do not act vindictively in this matter, I have no disposition whatever to trifle with that oath. It is my object to so far enforce this law as to compel men to obey it. When that is done I shall be perfectly satisfied, without inflicting any more punishment than is necessary to secure that end."

The Supreme Court of Iowa on the Taxation of National Bank Shares.

Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Supreme Court has given its opinion on the question of taxing National Bank shares. The majority opinion is written by that eminent jurist, Judge WRIGHT, and concludes as follows:

"We, therefore, conclude that, as our Legislature now stands, the shares in the National Banks in this State cannot be taxed. The remedy is with the Legislature. Other States, misapprehending the full purport and bearing of the National Banking Law, and in advance of the full exposition by the Federal Judiciary, have made the same mistake. In many of them their laws have been so amended as to meet the difficulty. If the act of Congress shall remain unchanged, it will be for the Legislative Department here to take such action as may be deemed advisable to subject this property to its due proportions of the public burdens."

Judge COLE dissents, on the ground that, under the rule of the Supreme Court of the United States, bank shares are property, and that by the statutes of Iowa all property is to be taxed equally. Hence, being property, they are legitimately liable to taxation, and should be taxed, unless the legislation intended to exempt them from taxation is made clear and certain.

Presentation of a Bust of Lamartine to the Historical Society.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The New York Historical Society has recently come into possession of a noble marble bust of LAMARTINE, presented in behalf of the family of the late Col. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, by an Albany gentleman, who is himself an author of quite a number of books. Dr. G. L. DITSON has lived here but a few years, but he has improved that time and beautified his street with several of the most picturesque cottages—a mansion one might be called—to be found on this continent.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society, held in its hall on Tuesday evening, May 7, 1867, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to our esteemed fellow member, GEO. L. DITSON, M. D., and through him to the family of the late Col. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, for the liberal gift of the bust (in marble) of LAMARTINE, by ADAM SOLOMON—a highly interesting and valuable work of art.

Extract from the minutes.

(Signed) ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec'y.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—A NOTE DRAWN BY H. W. JOHNSON & CO. to their own order, and dated July 5, 1867, four months, for $611 70, having miscarried in the mail from New-York City to Cold Spring, L. I., all persons are hereby forbidden to negotiate the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. Any person having possession of said note will please forward the same to the owner. E. T. HEWLETT, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. 41,999. The finder will please return same to the Bank, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. MYERS.

Medical and business Clairvoyant, No. 734 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUREDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to DAVID WALKER, No. 415 Canal-st., JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st., WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 85th-st., PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st. School Committee Board of Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 12, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC. No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 90 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 90 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns. RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS, BANKERS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris. Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board. JAS. T. DAY, President.

V. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the GUYANDOTTE LAND COMPANY for the issue of duplicate certificates of the capital stock of said Company in place of the following certificates, lost or destroyed:

Certificate No. 17, for 400 shares, issued to Henry P. Wilson Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 18, for 300 shares, issued to Philip L. Freneau Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 19, for 200 shares, issued to William A. Stebbins Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 38, for 38 shares, issued to Edgar J. Bartow Aug. 31, 1855.

JULY 23, 1867. LYMAN DENISON.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, D. P. MORGAN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to the NEW STOCK will receive their certificates by presenting them, properly indorsed, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York. J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $100,000 ON UNINCUMbered improved real estate, worth about $400,000, in the most central portion of the City of St. Louis, Mo., to be repaid in three or five years, with 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; satisfactory New-York references can be given as to value of property, &c.; would be taken in sums of $50,000. Apply to or address MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, Brown, Brothers & Co.'s Building, No. 61 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 12, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110⅞	111	Aug. 7.30	107¾	108
Coupon, 1881	111¾	112	June 7.30	107¾	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	110	110¼	July 7.30	107¾	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113¾	113⅞	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅜	110⅝	Dec. C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	108⅜	108⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¾	117¼
5-20 " new, '67	108⅜	108⅝	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	116¼
10-40 Reg	99¼	99⅜	Sept. C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	116¼
10-40 Coupon	102⅝	103	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115¼
Gold	140⅞	140⅝			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, FOR SALE AT 90, BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues BOUGHT AND SOLD, OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS, AT FULL MARKET RATES.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also, a large variety of insurance and other securities, including city and county bonds, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 158 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq. GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET, NO. 23 PARK-PLACE,

Extending through to Murray st.; 29 by 151 feet; the first floor, basement and cellar can be divided into two commodious stores. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway; or of Messrs. KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

A HANDSOME PARLOR, EXTENSION privilege in kitchen, furnished, for gentlemen or housekeeping; $10 or some as low as $3; no boarders or children; the most fastidious can be suited. No. 150 Monroe-st., near Clinton.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINing 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with fine vegetable garden, stable, &c., within one hours' ride of New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of GEO. F. DODD, No. 84 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH BASEment brown-stone house, No. 74 West 35th-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

SPACIOUS BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE—Nos. 627 and 629, between Bleecker and Houston sts.; marble, seven stories, 50 by 100 feet; lot 200 feet.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story house No. 133 Varick-st. Apply at No. 85 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOS. 206 AND 208 Fulton-st.: 50 feet front. Apply to C. A. DAVISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE, AT TRENton, Fordham, or vicinity: possession in September; must be well built and in good order. Address O. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TWO IN the family, wish to hire a furnished house, first-class in style and location. Address, full particulars, location, price, &c., Box No. 915 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FIVE adults for the Fall and Winter; a second floor required of a modern house, in a good location, not above 54th, nor below 4th-st.; terms not to exceed $300 per month; references exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 900 Post-office.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, on second and third floors, No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—ABOUT 15TH PROX., PERMANENT board for a gentleman and wife, above 42d-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; a private family preferred where they dine early, the gentleman dining down town. Apply to G., Box No. 1,867 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad, surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at the Croft House in the Highlands of Putnam, near West Point. Terms moderate. Address S. A. EASTON, Garrison's. City references: Dr. Vermilyea, No. 1,303 Broadway; and Louis Phillips, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 437 6th-av.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF J. D. OTTIWELL, formerly of No. 189 Third-av., by his mourning wife and sick child. Address M. H. OTTIWELL, care of Mrs. McFarland, 23d-st. corner 10th-av., New-York City, immediately.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 13, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL............$200,000
SURPLUS............61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.

57TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the twentieth day of August, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 8, 1867.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL............$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867............308,179
LIABILITIES............2,072

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand. MARTIN L. CROWELL, President. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1867.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1867, on the SHEBOYGAN COUNTY RAILROAD AID BONDS, will be paid at this office on presentation.

The above bonds, with past due coupons, will be exchanged for the new issue of bonds, (in accordance with act approved March 22, 1867,) at this office, from and after this date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of City, County and State tax on its shares for the stockholders for the present year.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Now occupying their NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue, Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 237 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x40; lot 25x98.6; desirable for either tenement or business property; price $10,000, of which one half can remain. Apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Executor, No. 41 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE—12 BRICK HOUSES IN THE City of Baltimore; also merchandise; owner leaving; will accept unimproved property. Apply to S. M. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, *and money advanced to parties desiring to build*. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Swift, situated on the street opposite the mansion of Samuel Williston, Esq., and adjoining that of E. H. Sawyer, Esq., a convenient distance from three churches and the Williston Seminary. It is built of the best material and in fine style; is in perfect order, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, and has all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class residence. It offers a rare opportunity to a family of ten or twelve persons desiring a beautiful country residence in the vicinity of a justly celebrated institution of learning, and in a neighborhood of wealth and refinement. Apply to S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $35,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padlock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.

Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy. C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—UPON EASY terms, a country residence, an hour in New-Jersey; nice, large, modern-built house, ice-house, brook, fishpond, barn, sheds, fruits, nuts, &c.; 58 acres excellent land; high, rolling and healthy. "Bureau of Information," No. 160 Fulton-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 218 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 60 ACRES, in Goshen, will exchange or sell on easy terms. Splendid farms in New-Jersey; also in Mohawk Valley. JAQUES, No. 248 Broadway.

BRICK-CLAY LOT WANTED—NEAR New-York City by water. Address No. 108 Worth-st. New-York.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10. HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., (old No. 32,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A Select Family Boarding School.

* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY, A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College. H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualification. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 23, at Hudson, N. Y., after that date at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2. JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal.

There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL WILL REOPEN, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., ON 20TH SEPTEMBER. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIX. TWO VACANCIES.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867. Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4. REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Aug. 23.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY WHO has had eight years' experience in teaching music, French, and the English branches; has taught in families, in private schools and seminaries; best of references given. Address, stating terms, &c., Miss C. S. A., Washington, Penn.

A GRADUATE OF A FOREIGN UNIVERSITY, who has had considerable experience in teaching, desires employment as classical and mathematical teacher or private tutor. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED OF MILITARY tactics; graduate preferred. Address (full particulars, age, experience, church preferences, &c.,) BARLOW, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1867, at their store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a very large variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, including several thousand pairs of army brogans. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store. 50 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtoja31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867. my31-lawtoau29

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for unpaid assessments for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ... of November next, at ... o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the ... of said property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller. A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.

THE FLORIST ESTABLISHMENT OF SHANNON & GOGIE, corner of Green and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, will be sold at auction on the 15th of August, at 12 o'clock M. Green-houses, plants, dwelling house, with lease and privilege to purchase. A rare chance to commence business. Business established.

FOR SALE—ONE SET DOUBLE HARNESS made in City, to order, with extra hames and traces. Apply at the office of N. Y. CONDENSING CO., No. 5 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $150
Second Cabin Passage........ 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage........ $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $125
Second Cabin Passage........ 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA........Aug. 7
TARIFA........Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$100 Gold.
Steerage........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY...Aug. 21
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman line, will sail from pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINGHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin........ 90 00
Steerage........ 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms........$75—$90 00
Steerage........ 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin........$170 | Steerage........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE...........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL.................SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS........$120
SECOND-CLASS........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers. No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK........Sept. 7
KANGAROO........Oct. 5
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES........Sept. 7
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15.
During the present dull season, this line will dispatch their next ship, the fast and popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Aug. 24.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 388 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 12:15 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 1:45 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Wedn'day, Aug. 14 7 A. M.
Wedn'day, Aug. 14 3½ P. M.	

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West, Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT — CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EXCURSIONS.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st, as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 13th, at 1 P. M. Thursday, 15th, at 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, at 1 P. M. Friday, 16th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WATER METER INVENTORS.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Aug. 12, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to inventors that a series of tests upon water meters, will be conducted at the Croton Pipe Yard on the 16th day of September, 1867. Meter inventors are respectfully invited to attend the trial, and send in their meters as early as possible in order to avoid delays in attachments, &c.
For further information address E. A. FUERTES, Engineer in Charge of Experiments.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN. Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE J. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business. By order of the President,
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

IRA ALDRIDGE. FOR HIS PORTRAIT, Biography, and Character, see ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, for 1867. Sent by first post for 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boca Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, 13th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
364 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN-MEAL, as above.
50,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
10,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more that twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
400 kits new No. 1 MACKEREL.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn-meal, rice, sugar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows;
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 9, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal and wood respectively.
At Fort Columbus, 1,500 tons of coal and 200 cords of wood.
At Fort Wood, 500 tons of coal and 65 cords of wood.
At Fort Wadsworth, 200 tons of coal.
At Fort Hamilton, 500 tons of coal and 100 cords of wood.
At Fort Lafayette, 50 tons of coal.
At Fort Schuler, 400 tons of coal and 35 cords of wood.
At David's Island, 700 tons of coal.
The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, except 600,000 pounds of stove, at Fort Columbus, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scales.
Merchantable hard wood is the standard, the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.
Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal and ($1,000) one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement. Payment to be made upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered by or before the 30th day of September, 1867.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" or "for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply at this office.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Commissioners at their office until TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1867, for supplying the Department with COAL and WOOD of the following kinds and qualities:
750 tons Furnace Coal.
400 tons Nut Coal of the quality known as the Locust Mountain Coal and to be delivered well screened and free from impurities from yard.
250 tons Cannell Coal, known as the best Inchall Cannell Coal, and to be hand picked.
Both qualities of coal to weigh 2,000 lbs. to the ton.
100 cords best quality Virginia Pine Wood, sawed and split in sizes convenient for use.
The Coal and Wood to be subject to the inspection of a competent person to be appointed by the Board and to be delivered free of charge for cartage at the several Engine and Truck Houses, Bell Towers, &c., in such quantities and at such times within the next ensuing eight months as may be required.
Bidders will state the price per ton for Coal and the price per cord for Wood, and forward their proposals, properly indorsed. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE BUILDING, stock and fixtures of the well-known established restaurant No. 14 Park-place. It will be sold on reasonable terms, to close the estate of the late Samuel O. Baker. For particulars, inquire of JACOB H. BAKER, No. 14 Park-place.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of Cook's Lunch Room; will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire at Nos. 2 and 4 Whitehall-st., corner of Bowling-green.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 167 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY to do general housework, by a very respectable young women; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would like a place where she could have her child with her, and go for low wages accordingly; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LANDSCAPE and ornamental gardener; new grounds laid out and country seats improved; thoroughly understands the management of woods and drainage; a Scotchman; first-class City references. Address J. D. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK AND laundress, with excellent city references, a situation in the city or a few miles in the country; does part of the washing, and is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, meats, pastry and desserts of all kinds. Call at or address No. 150 West 10th-st. Has best of reference. Is an excellent baker of breakfast bread.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or would assist in chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country: the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 312 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is fully competent for either capacity; is tidy and agreeable; don't object to large families. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 East 12th-st. No objections to the country; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a Protestant woman; is thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; is a good sewer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls for housework, &c., of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English young woman as nurse and good sewer; can speak French fluently; City or country; has good references; at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families in the City; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 422 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference from her last place of thirteen years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR GENeral servant, by a most respectful girl; economical, capable and trustworthy; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 326 Greenwich-st., until engaged, first floor, back room, between Duane and Jay sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 75 Eldridge-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls; City and country—English, Scotch, &c. American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl to do general housework or to cook, wash and iron; will go in City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 61 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as wet nurse, whose baby is but three weeks old. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-class employment office for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

A FRENCH NURSE, FROM PARIS, wishes a situation to take care of children or to do sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, (married,) who has had upward of twenty years' experience in this country and thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; can give the most satisfactory references. Address C. R., at Henderson & Fleming's, seedsmen, 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man with one in family; is a practical farmer, a good coachman and gardener, having had 20 years' experience in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, and can produce the best of testimonials. Address W. P., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHman and groom; first-rate driver; with unquestionable reference. Can be seen at his last place, No. 26 East 37th-st., for a few days, or address T. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is steady and industrious; the best of City and country reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as waiter in a private family, with best of City reference. Address WAITER, No. 460 6th-av., northeast corner 28th-st., in the hardware-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARM-HAND or hostler, &c., on a farmer's or gentleman's place, by a faithful, industrious young man, lately landed; is not afraid of work; moderate wages. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, no children: the man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-class cook or laundress or dairy maid; both have the best of references. Address J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; best of reference from last place. Address J. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN speaking the German and English languages in a grocery or produce business; best of reference given. Address F. A. B., No. 28 Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, in a private family; best City reference. Call on or address D. M., No. 215 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom. Can be seen at Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No 534 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—EMPLOYment wanted by a first-class house-painter, one who knows his business thoroughly. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A SITuation as collector, clerk or porter in a store, or any such employment, where a trustworthy man is needed; can give good reference and security. Address M. R. B., Station F.

HELP WANTED.

TO AGENTS.
Experienced book canvassers can now preengage territory for the best book of the year. A National Work entitled
THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC,
from the discovery of America to the present time, considered from a Christian stand-point.
BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D.
Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible-house, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED
for J. T. HEADLEY'S Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont, and a host of others. In 1 vol. 609 pages—the only work of the kind published—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and indorsed by Secretaries Seward and Wells, Govs. Fenton, Buckingham, and Burnside, and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents in connection with this work can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled.
E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART, NEAT GIRL TO DO THE general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer; good reference required. Such an one can find a good place at No. 160 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE (PROTESTants); the man as coachman and to make himself useful; the wife to live in the cottage and wash and iron. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE manufacture of pasteboard. A competent party will be liberally dealt with. Apply to R. F., Box No. 3,510 Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITER, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, and can produce good City references. Apply at No. 9 West 34th-st., to-day, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY; ONE LIVING with his parents preferred; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 59 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A DRY GOODS IMporting house; good references required. Address Box No. 1,423 Post-office.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown, MR. G. L. FOX, supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LAST WEEK
of the dazzling pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Another novelty, in which Mr. G. L. FOX and the PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 13, at 8.
1. Overture—"Freyschutz"........Weber
2. Waltz—"Schoenbrunner"........Lanner
3. Polka Mazurka—"Libelle," (new)........Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"Don Carlos," (new)........Verdi
5. Overture—"King Stephen"........Beethoven
6. Mauerische Trauermusick........Mozart
7. Scherzo, from Symphony in C........Schubert
8. Traeumerei........Schumann
9. March—"Mazeppa"........Litz
10. Overture—"Zampa"........Herold
11. Romance—"Tannhauser"........Wagner
MESSRS. LETSCH AND DIETZ.
12. Waltz—"Promotionen"........Strauss
13. Polka—"Anvil"........Tarlow
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at P. FALK'S LION PARK, 110th-st. and 8th-av., commencing at 6 o'clock P. M., on which occasion the
GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION,
with all the royal visitors and the great prize distribution by Napoleon III., will be seen. Splendid decorations and illuminations. Brilliant fireworks. Two grand orchestras. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.
Tickets $2 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be had of F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway; E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and from the members generally.
THE COMMITTEE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

20 BALES WHITE BLANKETS.
100 Cases Pilot Overcoats.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Shirts.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Drawers.
5 Cases Wool Socks. A job lot, to be closed cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PINE-APPLE DRESSES, FEATHER FANS, SEERSUCKER, CRAPES, AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, and hundreds of other articles, to many persons REAL CURIOSITIES, now on exhibition, and also for sale, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
up stairs, No. 858 Broadway. Many of the goods will be sold at less than cost.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.
3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.
2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.
3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.
4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
LAST NIGHT of the THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, AND FAMILY JARS,
in both of which LOTTA, has made so GREAT A HIT.
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14,
A new Drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS,
Miss LOTTA in both characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Great combination of talent. Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. E. W. Marston, Mr. G. C. Davenport, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. P. Connelly. The great moral drama of TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. Singing and Jig Dancing. RORY O'MORE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 Cents.
THIS EVENING, during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
The FLORENCES in the NEW LONDON COMEDY, "CASTE."
FRIDAY, Benefit of Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys and Best Band in America. EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE for families and children SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Kate Reignolds in Fulton and Maeder's "Nobody's Daughter." Every night, and Wednesdays and Saturdays matinee. Special engagement of F. G. Maeder and W. Harris. J. W. Albaugh as Lurkspur. Original music, new scenery and the great gambling scene.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 81 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 15.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE,
including their magnificent brown-stone mansion, elegantly and completely furnished with the most costly and superior modern and antique furniture, paintings, pier glasses, silver ware, bedding, &c.; also, magnificent rosewood piano; a pair of valuable young horses; an elegant late style family carriage; full set fine silver mounted double harness; splendid shifting top two-seat buggy wagon; very fine, light, black mounted single harness; ladies' and gentlemen's superior saddles and bridles; ladies' full set very valuable diamond jewelry complete; ladies' magnificent enameled diamond watch and chain; two ladies' valuable cluster diamond ring, ladies' valuable three stone diamond ring, ladies' superb solitaire diamond ring, beautiful pearl inlaid rosewood guitar, gentlemen's valuable seventeen stone cluster diamond pin, gentlemen's large cluster diamond ring, gentlemen's magnificent double cased watch and chain; all being the property of a gentleman and his wife, about leaving the City, who will give a series of grand presentation concerts; all the above-named articles to be given away at the first concert, which will take place at DODWORTH HALL, on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, 1867, and the others will follow in rapid succession. The following artists have been engaged: Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Sophie Mozart, Mme. Carlotta Pozzoni, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Charles Lockwood, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Fred Steins, Mr. A. Sedgwick. Tickets, $1 each; five tickets for $4 50; ten tickets for $8 75.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.
C. H. Ditson & Co., music-sore, No. 711 Broadway; Chas. M. Tremaine, music-store, No. 481 Broadway; Wm. E. Willet's Sons, music-store, No. 395 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, musical agents, No. 758 Broadway; James L. Hastie, bookseller and stationer, No. 1,235 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co., publisher and importer of music, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; Theatre ticket office, St. Nicholas Hotel; Adams & Co., jewelry and fancy goods, No. 828 Broadway; F. J. Swain & Co., bookstore, No. 276 6th-av.; A. T. Canfield, bookseller and stationer, No. 525 8th-av.; Railroad ticket office, Metropolitan Hotel; Railroad ticket office, under Prescott House, No. 531 Broadway; T. Metcalfe, Medical Hall, No. 151 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; Kasnow's Bazaar, No. 58 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; Goldsmiths & Co., music store, under Park Theatre, Brooklyn.
Principal office for the sale of tickets at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Parties ordering tickets by mail, address J. MITCHELL, Manager, No. 806 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—The instruments of this firm, for great power, purity and sweetness of tone, thoroughness of construction and elegance of finish, are equal to any in the world, and the price charged for them is the most reasonable. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

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MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

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THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

A NEGRO PUNDIT.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

"You must see SAID," observed one of the officers of the garrison, as we were out riding together the other evening.

"And who is SAID?" Which query drew from my companion a strange story of a learned negro of that name who lives on one of the sea islands, and whom my friend represented as a marvel of linguistic accomplishment, almost rivaling MEZZOFANTI himself. He could speak and read and write, 'twas said, a dozen or a score of languages, and knew their literature and was deep in the philosophies.

Of course, my curiosity was piqued, and I had soon the means of gratifying it, for that accomplished gentleman, Doctor SIM, (during the war medical director of SICKLES' corps,) on whose plantation SAID lives, was good enough to send down to the plantation for him, and I had the black pundit with me in my room for a whole forenoon. I found him a truly remarkable personage, with a story that deserves more than a newspaper paragraph, which is all I can give it.

SAID is a native African, having been born in the Kingdom of Bornou, in Soodan, Central Africa, and is now about thirty years of age. He has the thoroughly marked African type of face and skull, with wooly hair and black skin, and he shows the savage aspect the more pronouncedly from the fact that his face is covered with the tribal marks. These are not of the nature of tatooing, but consist of incisions in the skin, (or perhaps rather excisions out of the skin,) made in early childhood. One of these marks, drawn from the top of the forehead to the tip of the nose, is, I remember, noticed by BARTH as the blazon of the superior caste, and this sign SAID bears prominently on his countenance. In person he is of medium height; his gait is shambling, his look shy and sad. He is not in the least communicative or disposed to exploit himself, but must be drawn out by sympathy and gentle confidence. Here are some few points in his life:

SAID, as I have noticed, was born in the capital of Bornou, which is a kingdom possessing some few rudiments of civilization, and inhabited by a people who profess Mohammedanism. His father was a *Katzala*, or cavalry chief, in the army of the King of Bornou, and was killed in one of the wars with a neighboring nation while SAID was a child. SAID remembers to have frequently seen the traveler, BARTH, who lived at the capital of the King ALKAMANEH, and he describes that author's work on Central Africa as being, so far as his experience goes, very accurate. Well, one day, when the lad was about fourteen years of age, he was captured while out hunting in the woods with some boyish companions, by a party of Bedouins, and carried to Tripoli, where he was sold to a trader, who sent him to Constantinople. Here he became pipe-cleaner to RESCHID PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. After some years spent in this way the Pasha, in 1852, transferred him (he does not know the circumstances under which it came about) to Prince MENZIKOFF, then Russian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte. About this time the Russian war broke out, upon which Prince MENZIKOFF went first to Odessa and then to St. Petersburgh, taking with him SAID, who remained in his service in different parts of Russia for two years. The Prince then transferred him to his son, who at this time went to make the grand tour. In the capacity of valet to the Prince's son, SAID had an opportunity of visiting almost every country in Europe, and in Germany, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., he spent the intervening years up to 1859, when he came to America. He landed in New-York and then went to Hayti, about which country he had conceived a great curiosity while in Europe, but he soon returned to the United States. In 1863 he entered the military service as a volunteer in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, a colored regiment. With his regiment he came to South Carolina and remained till the close of the war, but, being then left without employment and without means, he was forced to hire himself out as a plantation hand. In this condition Dr. SIM found him last year, when he took the plantation, which is on St. Andrew's Island, and, being touched by his story the Doctor got him up a small school, which he is now teaching.

This little story of his journeyings will explain the *opportunity* afforded him of learning different languages, which is the accomplishment that brought him to the notice of those who mentioned him to me. I suppose he must have in addition an innate linguistic capacity; and, what with this natural aptitude joined to his opportunities, he has certainly made himself a remarkable philologist. Remarkable it would be in even the most cultured of Caucasians, but still more so in one who bears on his black visage the symbols of his savage race. For he knows, in addition to English and his native tongue, Arabic, Turkish, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, German, French and Italian—some more perfectly than others, but, in most cases, so that he can read and write and speak them with ease and accuracy. Nor is it merely a parrot-like faculty of imitation, for he has deep perception of their genius and affinities, and in some instances a fair, in others a profound acquaintance with their literature.

The native tongue of the people of Bornou is called Kanouri; but those of some education all learn Arabic, and that language SAID acquired while yet a boy. He says that his nation has a considerable manuscript literature written in the Arabic. While in Constantinople he became perfectly familiar with Turkish, and during his service with Prince MENZIKOFF in Russia he acquired the Russian. Then when he came to travel over the different countries of Europe with the Prince's son, he made himself acquainted with the language of each. But what is remarkable is that in the acquisition of every language he was self-taught. After picking up what he could orally, it was his habit to get a grammar and vocabulary, and thus perfect himself. In this way he taught himself German, French, and Italian. English he first learnt on the Continent by the use of a polyglot French, German, and English vocabulary; and though he afterwards resided in England, his mode of speaking our language shows, in a slight accent, his Continental training. His latest linguistic acquisition is the Hebrew. Having a few months ago expressed a great desire to study that tongue, some of his friends provided him with a grammar, dictionary, and Bible, with which he has since been diligently at work, and his progress has been very remarkable. One of his acquaintances recently picked up at a book-stall a work in a strange character, and fancying it to be Hebrew, he submitted it to SAID; but the latter perceived it to be Aramaic, and such was his knowledge of the genius of the Semitic tongue, derived from his studies in Hebrew and Arabic, that he was able readily to make out its general sense.

While in the army SAID fell in with some of the books of SWEDENBORG, and the reading of these made a complete transformation in his inner nature. Gifted with those subtle intuitions which some of the Melanic races show, he found that the divinations of the Swedish seer responded to all that was most intimate in his spiritual being. He became an ardent disciple of the founder of the New Church. He found the affirmation of SWEDENBORG's doctrines not in any mere external authority, but in his inner consciousness, in his own profoundest experiences. He "*knows* that SWEDENBORG is right," and he told me, with a modest awe, that he "sees the spiritual world much more clearly than the natural world," relating in illustration many visions similar to those of SWEDENBORG. After he had undergone what he calls the "process of regeneration," he discovered that all his intellectual tastes had changed. He was formerly very fond of miscellaneous literature, and in France had read all the novelists. But he now thinks he will never more be interested in anything but SWEDENBORG's books. He has read them all except the scientific works, (the *Animal Kingdom* and the *Economy of the Animal Kingdom*,) which he expressed himself very anxious to see.

I have already mentioned that SAID is teaching school down on one of the sea islands. In this I am told he has been wonderfully successful. Even adult and aged blacks learn to read with marvelous rapidity under his tuition, which is novel in its character and adapted to the race, which he claims to be largely intuitional and to be reached by the deductive rather than the inductive method. From the list of registers published the other day I observe that Gen. SICKLES has appointed him on the Board for the Parish in which he lives. I had from him many interesting views regarding the negroes of the sea islands, who, from their long segregation and absence of contact with the civilized whites, are certainly of a much lower and even different type from what one commonly finds throughout the South. He says that in many respects they are lower in the scale of civilization than the native Africans. He has some misgivings as to the workings of universal suffrage among them, and thinks it would at least have been well to have required an educational qualification. When I asked him what the negro religion meant, he replied that so far as he could see there is "nothing spiritual about it—it is mainly animal magnetism or a morbid condition of the nerves."

I might extend this account out in many interesting details, but let these suffice. If you remember, the Abbe GREGOIRE, last century, published a work on famous negroes. I think SAID well deserves to figure in the catalogue of *Les Noires Celèbres*.

LIBRA.

GEORGIA.

The Cotton Regions of the State—The Area Planted this Year—Prospects of the Crop—Revival of Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., Monday, Aug. 5, 1867.

The area of land planted is about the same as last year both of corn and cotton, but the yield, under the influence of a good season and fertilizers, will be beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. The planters have never before used so profusely the various manures, and the results have been really astonishing to them. A new era in farming has commenced in this quarter, and the disasters attendant upon the old system will be avoided in the future.

The rain has been abundant and seasonable. The corn has sprung and matured rapidly. Many planters are now using their new corn, which, in this community, has already ripened, and much of it been housed. There will be no starvation in this locality. In the counties of Dougherty, Lee and Baker there will be a surplus of corn.

If no misfortune befalls the cotton they will have as large a yield this year as almost any season before the war. Certainly, the prospect never was brighter. The warehousemen are estimating the shipments at 40,000 bales from this city.

Under the influence of this flattering prospect of an abundant yield, business is reviving, and preparations are being made for a large increase of trade. Money matters are becoming somewhat easier. Not much, however, will be done before the 1st of November, as many of the merchants have disposed of their goods on mortgages maturing at that date. Quite a number of merchants have gone to New-York to lay in a Fall stock. Rather early, I think.

Politics in this region are not so freely discussed as in upper Georgia. Yet parties are not asleep. Registration has just closed in this district, and the result shows that the colored vote exceeds the white about five to one. The negroes are somewhat elated at this, the first act of the drama which brings them upon the stage of political equality. Unfortunately a set of men, coming, as they claimed, by the authority of the Government, have done much to create distrust and enmity between the races. They filled the ignorant brains of the negro with grand schemes of confiscation, and in some instances made them believe that the land had already been divided, and all that was necessary was to force the whites to surrender it. They were told that they must drill and be ready for the fray. It was only after the most positive orders from Col. HOWARD, in command at this point, that such incendiary proceedings could be checked. Things have again assumed a peaceful aspect, and the negroes have gone to work in good earnest.

The leading negroes in the Republican Party here have determined in their caucuses recently to run no man for office unless he is Southern born. This is a death-knell to several adventurers who have squatted here with the hope of receiving the negro vote. If the negroes still persist in this course, the citizens will soon be relieved of these disturbers of the peace, for they will sell out and emigrate northward. The colored people contend that if they cannot find whites enough of their faith to fill the offices, they will elect some of their own color. Among this class there are but few but favor a Convention, and as they are largely in the majority, convention will be successful.

EX-GOV. BROWN is now contributing a series of articles in reply to Mr. HILL's "Notes on the Situation." Gov. BROWN labors under many disadvantages, having lost the confidence of his own section. The State will probably go for Convention, although a majority of the whites will go against it. Many will not vote at all, leaving the thing in the hands of those who desire to control, believing that nothing which they can do will satisfy the demands of Congress. Many are despondent, believing that reconstruction never will come. The evidences of anarchy are becoming daily more manifest, and many believe that a war of races is inevitable. They feel there is no security for life or property. Many of this class are leaving for Honduras and Brazil. If quiet could only be restored to this country, an era of prosperity would dawn upon the citizens of which they have not the least conception. Every element of prosperity and success is here. May the time soon come when the people may be able, in peace and tranquility, to sit beneath their own vine and fig-tree.

The Wine Product of California.

The State of California now produces about 3,500,000 gallons of wine, worth on an average 35 cents per gallon, or $1,250,000 in the aggregrte. The *Alta California* says: "This is the estimate of the vintage of 1867, which, in spite of the late frosts and cold and backward Spring, curtailing the yield, will be in considerable excess of the crop of 1866. In addition to this, we shall this year produce about 100,000 gallons of pure brandy, worth $2 50 per gallon, or an aggregate of $250,000. So rapid is the increase of our vineyards, the increase of the annual vintage may safely be estimated at 25 or 50 per cent. on that of each preceding year. The child is born who shall yet see California producing 100,000,000 gallons of wine annually. A single wine house of this city shipped last year more than $100,000 worth of wine to the Atlantic States, and has exported since April, 1867, $35,000 worth. The quality is improving in a greater ratio than the product is increasing, and California now furnishes several varieties of wine which European connoisseurs acknowledge to be equal to anything produced by any vineyard outside of the Golden State."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Grand Base-Ball Match—Atlantic vs. Mutual—The Champions Victorious.

The first game between these first-class organizations for the season of 1867, came off at the Union Ground yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Atlantics by the small score of 18 to 15. It was generally supposed by the knowing ones that after being defeated by the Union and Irvington Clubs, the champions would fall easy victims to so strong a club as the Mutuals, who had gone through the season without losing a game, and had played several games with remarkable scores. But the wiseacres reckoned without their host. The Atlantics, somewhat nettled by their defeats, had out the strongest nine they have presented this season, and having their men rightly placed, they played a remarkably fine fielding game. The Mutuals, on the contrary, were weaker on this occasion than they have been in any important game this season. Without the services of their regular pitcher, they put in a comparatively untried man in his place, who was heralded forth as little short of a phenomenon. To this implicit faith in one who had never been tried in a first-class match, may be attributed their defeat in a game which they should have won. Passed balls from wild pitching and several baulks gave the Atlantics at least six runs, and as they only won the game by a majority of three runs, the inference is obvious.

Starting off with a lead of 4 to 0, the end of the fifth inning saw the Atlantics in the van by the totals of 11 to 5. This lead they held to the finish. Their general play was in their old style, their batting being mostly safe hits, while their fielding was equal to their palmiest days. The infielding of START, SMITH, PEARCE and FERGUSON was perfect. The latter distinguished himself by a beautiful one-hand catch in the seventh inning, which astonished himself. The fielding of CRANE was remarkable for its brilliancy, no less than five fly-balls being taken by him at centre field. Two or three of them were astonishing catches, and his general play in the position was the best we ever saw. ZETTLEIN pitched with an evenness that gave MILLS very few passed balls, and the latter played so nicely behind the bat that base stealing was almost impossible. Double plays were made by the Atlantics in the second and ninth innings, in which PEARCE, SMITH and START took part. The Mutuals were very unfortunate in batting. The sharp fielding of their opponents rendered all their fine hits of no account. Their best batter, PIKE, reached the first base but once. PETERS, who made several good hits, reached first base twice, but failed to get beyond that point. In the field C. HUNT carried off the honors, taking four flys in good style. He also made the best batting score. The playing of DEVYR at short, HATFIELD at second and BEARMAN at first, was very good. PIKE, at third, made several wild throws to first, and his general fielding was not up to his usual mark. WATERMAN had but one chance in the left field, and that he attended to properly. MCMAHON made a couple of catches in his position—one a perfect beauty. The pitching of PETERS, with a catcher used to his rapid delivery, would be very effective. But JEWETT, who has been accustomed to the slows of MARTIN, was sure to let a ball go by him when playing close up to the bat, and in consequence, it was an easy matter to go from first to second. In regard to the baulks called upon PETERS by the umpire, and from which several runs were made, there appeared to be considerable doubt. He undoubtedly lifted his foot in two or three instances before delivering the ball, but we think the umpire erred in quite a number of cases. That this operated disastrously to the Mutuals no one will deny; but the umpire acted conscientiously, and however much the correctness of his judgment is questioned in this respect, no one doubts his entire impartiality.

The game was very exciting toward the finish. The large crowd were in a ferment as each fine play was developed, and cheered their favorites heartily. The Police present under Inspector FOULK kept the unruly element in proper check, and no disturbance occurred during the progress of the game. We append the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Hatfield, 2d b	3	2	Pearce, s. s	4	2
Waterman, l. f	3	3	Smith, 2d b	3	2
Devyr, s. s	2	2	Crane, c. f	4	1
Peters, p	3	6	Start, 1st b	0	5
Pike, 3d b	4	0	Ferguson, 3d b	3	2
C. Hunt, c. f	2	3	Mills, c	2	2
Bearman, 1st b	4	1	Galvin, r. f	3	2
Jewett, c	3	1	Macdonald, l. f	3	2
McMahon, r. f	3	3	Zettlein, p	5	0
Total	27	15	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	1	3	1	0	4	1	5	0	—15
Atlantic	4	0	3	2	2	1	5	1	0	—18

Fly-catches—Mutual, 12; Atlantic, 11.
Out on fouls—Mutual, 1; Atlantic, 6.
Out on bases—Mutual, 14; Atlantic, 8.
Struck out—GALVIN, 1; ZETTLEIN, 1.
Left on bases—Mutual, 7; Atlantic, 1.
Passed balls—JEWETT, 9; MILLS, 4.
Bases on called balls—JEWETT, 1; PEARCE, 1; SMITH, 1; CRANE, 2.
Umpire—Mr. GEORGE FLANLY, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and MONK.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

The Steamer Baldwin Disaster—The Pilots Exonerated.

Coroner WILDEY concluded an inquest, yesterday, in the case of THOMAS MCALLISTER, who was drowned on the 26th ult., in the North River, by the yacht *Lady Kiernan* being run down by the steamer *James W. Baldwin*, as already reported. Three or four witnesses were briefly examined, but their evidence presented no new features. The first witness was GEORGE ROEHNER, a boat builder, who testified to the solidity of the build of the *Lady Kiernan*, and in his judgment the *Baldwin* must have been running at the rate of ten knots an hour to give "so clean a cut."

Robert McIntosh, of No. 7 Stryker's Lane, and an excursionist on the *Lady Kiernan*, testified that he was on the bow of the boat when the *Baldwin* hove in sight; the steamboat seemed to be five or six lengths off; after the yacht was struck witness fell overboard, and while in the water saw two men on the steamboat, one of whom carried a lantern and appeared to show another where there was a rope; the latter person twice motioned as if to throw it to those in the water, but finally laid it down, and the person with the lantern walked off; heard some person on board the steamboat say there was no boat on board.

Samuel T. Root, of No. 224 West Twenty-eighth-street, repeated the statement that parties on board the steamer said there was no boat on board, and that one was afterward found which was said to need caulking; witness threw some planks to those in the water, but on the wrong side, as the parties were in the water eastward of the steamer and the planks went westward; there was a good deal of excitement at the time.

Mr. Van Etten, assistant pilot of the *James W. Baldwin*, testified that when off Thirtieth-street the steamer was slowed for a sloop; about Thirteenth-street noticed a sail off the port bow when the steamer was slowed, stopped and backed in turn; the steamer was about two lengths off when the yacht was first seen; the night was dark and raining; after the yacht was struck the hands on the steamer threw lines to those in the water; witness and another person lowered the boat and rescued six persons, and placed them on board the steamer; all was done that could be to save the lives of those in the water; thought if there had been a light on the yacht he would have seen it; the steamer was going about six knots an hour.

Alfred L. Ennison, assistant engineer of the *Baldwin*, testified that he was in charge of the engines on the night of the accident; the pilot rang the bell to slow, stop and back; while backing the collision occurred, and when the rate of speed was about six or seven knots an hour; thought all possible to save life was done by those on board; asked one of the parties rescued why no light was carried on the yacht and the reply was made "that a light was carried, but it went out.

Mr. Carwin, a passenger from Rondout, testified that he was aroused by the sound of the bells; the collision occurred very soon afterward; every exertion was made to save life; heard one of the party who had been on board the yacht say that the light had gone out.

The case was then closed, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by drowning from an accidental collision with the steamer *James W. Baldwin*, on the 26th day of July, 1867, in the North River, about opposite Elysian Fields, thus failing to censure any one. The two pilots have been discharged from bail.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Bar in Respect to the Memory of the late Judge Scrugham.

The members of the Bar held a meeting yesterday morning, in the Supreme Court Chamber, for the purpose of testifying their respect to the memory of the deceased Judge, WM. W. SCRUGHAM. Judge LOTT presided at the meeting, and Mr. SIDNEY V. LOWELL, officiated as Secretary. A letter was received from Judge GILBERT, expressive of his sympathy with the object of the present meeting and regretting his inability to attend, owing to ill health.

The subjoined letter was then read by Judge MORSE, from Hon. H. C. MURPHY:

AUG. 13, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I am confined to the house by severe lameness so as to prevent my attending the meeting of the Bar this morning to express their feelings on the occasion of the death of Judge SCRUGHAM. I cannot, however, permit the opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to the high and noble qualities possessed by him, which endeared him to all who knew him. Coming to the bench of the Supreme Court of this district, almost if not quite a stranger to the members of the Bar of this county, he had perhaps a difficult task to enter upon among us, yet from the first he continued to grow more and more in our estimation, and to win the public confidence. His suavity of manner, his kindness to all who came in communication with him, his dignity of character, his patience in hearing counsel, and above all his honesty and impartiality as a Judge, combined to render him not only popular, but eminently worthy of the position. It is but a few weeks since we stood before him, sitting in the highest earthly tribunal of our State. He was in the vigor of manhood, and promised a life of usefulness. He looked forward, not unnaturally, to the approval of his constituency at the next election. How awfully sudden is all this changed! He stands now before the Judge of all the world, and while the loss of his friends may be his gain, they can only mourn that the reward of his faithfulness here is not now for them to bestow.

I write from a sincere personal esteem of our deceased friend, and most cordially unite in the objects of the proposed meeting. Yours, HEN. C. MURPHY.
Hon. N. B. MORSE.

Mr. J. R. CAMPBELL then delivered a fitting eulogy on the high character of the deceased.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. A. J. SPOONER and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the decease of WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, member of the Court of Appeals at the time of his death, the Judiciary and the Bar of this State have sustained a loss which it is difficult to repair; that he was distinguished as well for the moral elements that lie at the basis of all sound judgment as for the learning and attainments which should characterize a Judge. That also in the best elements of manhood, in sweetness of temper and amenity of manners he was endeared to his friends and deservedly honored by all who knew him.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar will attend his funeral; that the Court be requested to enter these resolutions upon the minutes of the Court and forward a copy thereof to his family.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Supervisor SMITH in the chair.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $87,000 for the completion of the new Harlem Bridge.

An ordinance appropriating $38,018 for estimated expenses of the Board of Audit for the present year was adopted in accordance with a request of the Board of Audit, as set forth in a communication to the Board of Supervisors. Of this amount the sum of $29,360 is for "salaries, expenses, &c.," $3,658 for advertising, and $6,000 for legal and sundry expenses.

The Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LITTLE "ALL RIGHT" AND HIS UNCLE.

Yesterday morning the concluding chapter in the Japanese larceny case was enacted before the sitting magistrate. The readers of the TIMES are already acquainted with the initial proceedings in the case as transpiring at Police Headquarters on Sunday, when FOO-CHEE-MATS was arrested and locked up on a charge of having stolen or misappropriated the large sum of $3,500 paid him as head of the Japanese troupe by their manager and employer, THOMAS MCGUIRE, the California theatrical manager. Detective TIEMAN arraigned his prisoner before Justice HOGAN during the morning session of the Court, and the examination was made interesting by the appearance of little "All Right" and several adult members of the Japanese troupe still remaining in the Atlantic States. When the matter was sifted by the magistrate he found no proper complaint ready for preferment, and an examination of the Japanese witnesses was commenced, in order that he might have a clearer idea of the case. The boy "All Right," ZOO-RAH-CHEE, ZING-CHEE-CHE, CHEE-RAN-KEE, SA-AS-KEE, KEE-SA-RAN, I-NOO-SKEE, I-AS-SKE, and one or two others with unpronounceable names were examined through their interpreter, when it appeared that FOO-CHEE-MATS had received the sum mentioned from Mr. MCGUIRE, and had paid several members of the troupe over which he ruled their individual salaries; the remaining amount he had retained intact, subject to the demand of those remaining unpaid. Not one of the Japanese had any complaint to make, and all professed the greatest confidence in the integrity and good intentions of their chief, FOO-CHEE-MATS, whom they pronounced to be "all right." As the magistrate failed to detect any good ground for the charge of larceny, he announced that it could not be received and the prisoner was discharged from custody, when he departed from the Court-room, in company with his brother Japs, all of whom shuffled off in great glee at the escape of FOO-CHEE-MATS from the perils of the law. The shrewd observer could readily perceive that some other difficulty besides money was at the bottom of the trouble, though precisely what it was did not clearly appear.

EXCISE.

Jacob Hoffman, No. 175 Mulberry-street; Peter Asten, No. 90 Bowery; Wm. Bolin, No. 73 Chatham-street; Wolff Greenbaum, No. 27 Hudson-street, and Wm. Peters, No. 114 Mulberry-street, were all arraigned before the Court yesterday to answer a charge of having violated the provisions of the Excise Law. The magistrate required each of the accused to give bail in the sum of $100 to answer at the General Sessions.

TILL TAPPER.

Officer OATES, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested CORNELIUS RYAN, a diminutive specimen of humanity, on a charge of robbing the till of FREDERICK RHOS, at No. 65 Oliver-street. The culprit confessed to having tapped the till eight times, and obtained the aggregate sum of $40. The last visit only netted five cents, still the bait proved sufficient for a nibble, and the fish was landed. The magistrate committed the boy for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE OTHER FOUND.

MAX GEIGER, the complainant against WM. WARNER at Jefferson Market, charging him with picking his pocket on a Third-avenue car, came into this Court and made an affidavit against EDWARD KESTLER, No. 131 Orchard-street, as the accomplice of WARNER, basing the charge upon the fact that KESTLER had offered to return a breastpin that had been abstracted from the pocket-book, provided the charge against WARNER was withdrawn. KESTLER, instead of releasing his friend, found himself in durance, being committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

EXCISE CASES.

NICHOLAS HOLGER, No. 608 Fifth-street; MICHAEL HALPIN, No. 133 Avenue D; ELIZABETH KEARN, No. 132 Third-street; ERNEST BARNHART, No. 450 Fifth-street, and BENJAMIN EAST, No. 41 Third-avenue, were each found to have been guilty of a violation of the Excise Law, in not having their places effectually closed on Sunday, and gave bail in $100 each to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions when called upon so to do.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A THIRD-AVENUE AFFAIR.

MAX GEIGER, No. 158 Delancey-street, came into Court and repeated an oft-told tale by saying that riding in the evening on a Third-avenue car his pocket had been picked. He was riding on the front platform, with a man named WILLIAM WARNER next to him. This WARNER and a friend left the car together, and immediately upon their doing so GEIGER discovered the loss of his pocket-book. Pursuit was made and WARNER caught, and going back over the route of his flight the pocket-book was found, it having been thrown away. WARNER was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to the General Sessions.

EXCISE CASES.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, No. 355 Seventh-avenue, was detected by Officers PERKINSON and BANKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in the act of selling beer to a woman on Sunday. PETER C. WINNEBERG, No. 230 Third-avenue, was visited "on the day commonly called Sunday" by Officers YOUNG and HEBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, when his place was found open, a quantity of beer exposed to view and several persons in a room back of the saloon. JAMES GALLAGHER, No. 16 Downing-street, was visited on the same day by Officer GODFREY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who made the formal affidavit that he found the place not effectually closed. All of these persons were held in $300 each to answer for a violation of the Excise Law at the Court of General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR INQUESTS.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday at No. 60 First-avenue, over the body of LENA ALLEN, aged 4 years, who fell out of a fifth-story window on Sunday. It appears that the children of Mrs. ALLEN were playing together near the window, when the deceased climbed up and fell into the yard, being so severely injured in the head and face that death ensued in a few minutes. The verdict of the jury was in accordance....The same Coroner held an inquest over the body of HENRY JOHN, aged 12 years, who was drowned at Pier No. 40 East River on Friday last. The boy ran away from his home, No. 127 Forsyth-street, and his clothing was taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house by a boy who stated that young JOHN had been drowned while bathing. The body was recovered on Sunday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts....Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of CHARLES GIERISCH, 13 years of age and a native of Germany, who was accidentally drowned on Sunday evening by falling overboard at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, the body being recovered a few hours after. A verdict of death by drowning was accordingly rendered....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the body of FRANCIS K. ERBE, aged 10 months, at No. 138 East Houston-street. It appears that a pair of horses belonging to the Second-avenue Road ran away on the 8th inst. in First-avenue, and severely injured several persons, among them the deceased, who was in a baby-carriage on the sidewalk. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, caused by comminution of the heart.

FIRES DURING JULY.—During the past month there were one hundred and thirteen fires and alarms. of this number fifty-one were quickly extinguished by members of the Fire Department, without giving an alarm, the premises sustaining but very slight damage. Two persons were arrested on suspicion of arson, and an investigation held in each case, namely: PHILIP ARONSON, proprietor of a fancy goods store, No. 568 Grand-street, case subsequently dismissed by Justice MANSFIELD, and LEWIS JOSEPH, owner of a boot and shoe store, No. 476 Grand-street. The latter was admitted to bail in $2,000, to await a hearing before Justice MANSFIELD. There are several other cases still under investigation. As far as ascertained, there were only seven incendiary fires; three from spontaneous combustion; four from children playing with matches; forty-four from fireworks, and six from a careless use of gas and lamps. The remainder originated from various accidental causes. The alleged losses are $327,010, and the insurances $622,710.

EXCURSION TO THE PALISADES.—The ladies of the Alpine Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Palisades, opposite Yonkers, will hold their second "harvest home" on Wednesday, the object of this open air fair being to help in building a new and beautiful church. Eminent speakers will be present. DODWORTH's Band will furnish music. Dinner, supper, ice cream, and other refreshments can be obtained on the grounds. Persons can reach the Palisades by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Closter Station, or the Hudson River Railroad to Yonkers. The Hudson River steamboats stop at Yonkers each way. A steamboat will leave Brooklyn (Fulton Ferry) at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 9 o'clock, for Closter Landing; returning before dark. Also a steamboat will leave Yonkers to convey passengers to Closter Landing, hourly during the day.

DEATH OF A POLICE COURT CLERK.—Mr. GEO. PEARSON, who has been connected with the Police Courts of this City for the last ten years, died on Sunday evening at the residence of his mother, in Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, of a lingering attack of consumption. Mr. PEARSON was formerly a School Trustee for the Sixth Ward and an active local politician, being universally esteemed by his associates and friends for his amiable qualities. As one of Justice DOWLING's clerks at the Tombs Police Court for the last four years he proved himself a most genial gentleman in that onerous and trying position. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Deceased was a native of this City and 35 years of age.

MINOR ITEMS.—A burglar's gang forced an entrance to the basement of the church No. 17 Greene-street, but they failed to obtain any plunder.....WM. CHASE, of No. 745 Eighth-avenue, jumped from the down 9 A. M. express train on the New-Haven road at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and had both legs crushed. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.... CHARLES GREENE jumped from a third-story window at No. 44 Bowery while laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*, when he received severe injuries and was taken to the New-York Hospital....JOHN MORROW quarreled with and stabbed THOMAS MCNULTY in the side, at No. 57 Baxter-street, and escaped arrest....A slight fire occurred early yesterday morning in the rear of AUGUST HOLLENDORF's saloon, No. 130 Worth-street, resulting in a damage of $300, covered by insurance. The building is owned by HAGGERTY & PHELPS, and damaged to the extent of $300; insured.

TEMPERANCE.—The twenty-first annual session of the Supreme Council Templars of Honor and Temperance will convene to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, in Masonic Hall, No. 8 Union-square. A public reception will be tendered the representatives, under the auspices of the Grand Temple of the State of New-York, in the evening, at 8 o'clock, at BROOKES' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-street. Addresses will be delivered by the G. W. T. REUBEN C. BULL, of New-York; M. W. T. CHAS. LETTS, of Boston; Hon. JOSEPH B. HALL, G. W. T., of Maine; Rev. CHAS. A. EVERETT, G. W. T., of British North America, and others. P. W. C. T. JOHN N. STEARNS will preside.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Yesterday was the regular trial day of the Board of Fire Commissioners, but no complaints were received against firemen. The Commissioners received the gratifying intelligence that at the fire at No. 130 Worth-street, yesterday morning, ARTHUR MCLAUGHLIN, fireman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, had been instrumental in saving the life of an invalid German who resided on the top floor. MCLAUGHLIN learning that a man was lying sick on the top floor of the building, forced his way through the dense smoke that filled the house, and rescued him, bringing him down on his back, although the invalid weighed over 200 pounds.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF REVENUE.—There was no meeting of the Board yesterday, and but one seizure and one detention reported, as follows: At the rectifying establishment of THOMAS B. KERRELL, No. 138 West Seventeenth-street, fourteen barrels of spirits, contained in oil barrels and branded, were seized. On examination, the liquid proved to be high wines. At a house in Broad-street, 300 barrels of whisky, lately received from Ohio, were detained on the ground that they are marked "for export," instead of being consigned to the Superintendent of that department for the Thirty-second Revenue District.

THE MORGUE.—Two bodies were taken to the Morgue yesterday, where they will remain until identified. One is that of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair and sandy moustache; had on black pants, white shirt, blue flannel undershirt and boots. The other body is that of an unknown man, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, supposed to be one ALEXANDER STRIPP. He was aged about 60 years; was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had black hair and beard, and wore a white shirt.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE.—Last evening, at 8:30 o'clock, the Albany train coming in stopped at the station at Williams Bridge, and two passengers named MICHAEL GALLAGHER and RICHARD HOLLAND were in the act of leaving the train when they were struck by the engine of the New-Haven freight train going north, and so injured that they both died within a few minutes after being carried into the railroad office. Both the unfortunate men were residents of Fordham.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron de Mesnil, R. Cantagalli, Charge d'Affaires of Italy; Major-Gen. Donaldson, U. S. A., and Gen. F. C. Barlow are at the Brevoort House. M. de Saint Robert, of Paris, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Larcom, of the British Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Conn.; Hon. Wm. Williams, Buffalo, and Hon. L. C. Kellogg, Vt., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE DEATH OF GEN. MEAGHER.—A solemn mass of *requiem* for the late Gen. T. F. MEAGHER, will be offered at St. Francis Xavier's Church, on Sixteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, to-morrow at 9:30 A. M. In the evening a memorial oration will be delivered at the Cooper Institute by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq.

DERRICK ACCIDENTS.—WM. MCBETH, residing at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, and PATRICK KIRK, of No. 174 First-avenue, were yesterday precipitated from the story of a new building on the corner of Walker and Church streets, by a derrick giving way. They were severely injured and carried to the New-York Hospital.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—THEODORE KILDERMAN, mate on board the Bremen bark *Sillian*, lying at Pier No. 44 East River, shot himself through the head yesterday afternoon with a revolver, and it is supposed fatally wounded himself. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DROWNED.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy thirteen years of age, named GEORGE FOX was drowned while bathing in the East River at the foot of Twelfth-street. The body was recovered and taken to the late residence of the lad, at No. 262 Ninth-street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest.

SCALDED.—At nine o'clock last evening, at No. 66 East Broadway, a woman named MCCAM while intoxicated, upset a kettle of hot water upon her child BRIDGET, aged two years. The little one was badly scalded. The mother was arrested and locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—At 8 o'clock last evening, a little boy 10 years of age, WILLIAM COLLINS by name, who resides at No. 38 Elizabeth-street, while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Stanton-street, was bitten by a ferocious dog. The wound was dressed by Dr. MUDIE, and the child taken home.

TAKEN SICK.—At 8:30 o'clock last evening, a German woman aged about 30 years, and wearing a black cloak and a calico dress, was taken sick at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. She was unable to give her name or residence, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Officer MCGEE arrested GEO. WILSON yesterday on the complaint of Capt. HENRY ACKER, of the barge *Ressca*, who accuses him of having stolen a gold watch from him about ten days ago. The prisoner was locked up.

THE DOG WAR.—The City Marshal reports 6,328 dogs paid for up to Saturday night. This is a larger number than ever before destroyed in any one season.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN VITAL STATISTICS.—The following is the report of deaths in Brooklyn and neighboring villages for the week ending Saturday, the 10th inst.:

Diseases.		Diseases.	
Cholera Infantum	73	Scarlet Fever	7
Cholera	1	Apoplexy	2
Cyanosis	2	Accidental injuries	1
Convulsions	17	Unknown	1
Marasmus	23	Scrofula	2
Dysentery	11	Congestion of lungs	1
Diptheria	4	Disease of heart	1
Hooping Cough	6	Remittent Fever	1
Disease of brain	6	Gastritis	1
Consumption	19	Peritonitis	2
Malformation	1	Erysipelas	1
Old age	6	Disease of kidneys	3
Debility	12	Metritis	1
Pneumonia	3	Asphyxia	1
Diarrhœa	15	Sprue	1
Enteritis	6	Typhus Fever	1
Typhoid Fever	4	Abscess	1
Hydrocephalus	7	Intermittent Fever	1
Cholera Morbus	3	Epilepsy	1
Measles	5	Croup	1
Drowned	4		
Dropsy	2	Total	269
Delirium Tremens	1	Stillborn	17
Premature birth	3	Colored	7
Teething	2		

Sex—Men, 35; women, 18; boys, 110; girls, 106. Age—Under 1 year, 132; under 2 years, 55; under 3 years, 11; under 4 years, 4; under 5 years, 2; 5 to 10 years, 8; 10 to 15 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 40 years, 29; 40 to 60 years, 14; 60 to 80 years, 9; over 80 years, 1. Nativity—United States, 229; Ireland, 22; England, 2; Germany, 13; West Indies, 1; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 1.

MORTALITY BY WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	2	XII	16
II	8	XIII	14
III	1	XIV	16
IV	6	XV	14
V	14	XVI	34
VI	15	XVII	3
VII	8	XVIII	5
VIII	11	XIX	6
IX	30	XX	1
X	21	Villages	31
XI	13		
Total			269

A DESPERATE AND FATAL LEAP.—About 7:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named JOHN WADE jumped from the maintopmast crosstrees of a schooner lying at S. R. ROBINS' dock, South Brooklyn, a distance of seventy feet, and sticking fast in the muddy bottom of the East River, was drowned. It appears that the deceased, together with another man, were in bathing, when a discussion arose as to who could jump from the highest point. The deceased settled the dispute by jumping from the above position, despite the warnings given by several lookers on as to the danger of such an undertaking. The water at the place he sunk was not more than ten feet in depth. The body was recovered after some difficulty, by a boy named TIMMENS, who dived and brought it to the surface. The deceased, it is said, was slightly under the influence of liquor. He resided in Verandah-place, and leaves a wife and family.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES.—A large and respectable organization, known as the Pfarzer Kranken Vereins, marched through the principal streets of the Sixteenth Ward yesterday morning, on their way to Schack's High Ground Park, where they spent the day in a very agreeable manner. The officers of this charitable association are: President, CARL BENISTH; Secretary, Mr. ROESNER; Treasurer, J. BUBSER. This morning the Schutzen Corps will commence a two days' festival at Hanit's Myrtle-avenue Park, and extensive preparations have been made to render the affair a grand success. To-day the sport will consist in jumping in bags, climbing poles and dancing, and to-morrow ladies' bird shooting and deer shooting. There will be a ball at the close of each day, and the festivities will terminate with the crowning of the King of the Schutzen by fifty young ladies.

THE CROPS ON LONG ISLAND.—The recent wet weather it was feared would damage the crops, but it appears from the statement of farmers on Long Island that there was never a better yield of potatoes, corn, hay, oats, and vegetables. In some portions the potatoes are somewhat injured by rot, but generally there is a good and very profitable yield. Fruits are abundant, and bring good prices in New-York. A farmer of Gravesend, Mr. J. D. STILWELL, sold two loads of apples and pears last week for $200. Others in the neighborhood have been equally fortunate with their produce. The hay crop is nearly all in, and the corn is fine, promising a large yield. The rainy weather has injured nothing of consequence, but on the contrary has had the effect of producing large crops.

BODY OF AN INFANT FOUND.—The decomposed body of an infant was yesterday found at the scavengers' dumping ground, Bushwick Creek, and the Coroner notified. It had probably been thrown into a vault by some inhuman mother, where it was found by the scavengers while pursuing their calling.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRES IN JERSEY CITY.—About 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon a fire broke out in the extensive oakum factory of Messrs. GEORGE STRATFORD & Co., on Hudson and Sussex streets, Jersey City. The fire originated in the storeroom on the second floor, but from what cause is not known. The building, which is in the shape of the letter L, being filled with combustible material, was soon enveloped in flames, and there being no prospect of saving the property, the firemen labored to prevent the flames from spreading to the surrounding property, the most of the buildings in that vicinity being tenement dwellings. The flames communicated with the tenement-house No. 11 Sussex-street, owned by NOAH NORRIS, which was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The factory was pretty much burned out, but a large quantity of the stock was saved in a partially damaged condition. The buildings were owned by D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, whose loss is about $10,000; covered by insurance. Messrs. STRATFORD & Co.'s loss is estimated at about $15,000; insured for $14,200 in the following Companies: Jersey City, $3,250; Merchants', Baltimore, $1,250; Howard, $1,250; United States, $1,950; Star, $2,250; Globe, New-York, $2,000; Harmony, $2,250. The rear part of the Pacific Hotel, kept by J. A. MCMILLAN, corner of Hudson and Sussex streets, was in imminent danger, but the principal damage was by water. While this fire was in progress another one broke out in the upper part of a stable in the rear of D. MORGAN & Co.'s lumber-yard, No. 21 Grand-street, which was soon extinguished. Damage $100. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

BREVITIES.—A young woman named CATHARINE BROGAN was arrested in Orange yesterday, charged with obtaining $64 worth of goods from PATRICK DOWNING, of Newark, under false pretences. ....Right Rev. Bishop ODENHEIMER, of Newark, sails for England on Wednesday, to attend a council of Bishops....A stable belonging to J. S. WATSON, at Passaic, was struck by lightning on Saturday evening, and was burned to the ground. The Newark Conference camp meeting commenced at Morristown yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named EPHRAIM COHEN, residing at No. North 2 Canal-street, Newark, died yesterday from injuries received by being run over by a loaded lager-beer wagon on Saturday afternoon. The boy attempted to climb upon the wagon just as the horses were starting, when he was thrown under the wheel, which passed over his head, crushing it in a shocking manner.

THE LATE FRESHET.—A large gang of men have been engaged night and day repairing the damages to the canal and reservoir at Newark by the storm of Friday, and the work on the canal was completed yesterday and business was again resumed.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named GABRIEL WEIL, residing at No. 70 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, was severely bitten by a ferocious dog, on Sunday. The owner, FRANCIS MECHLER, was arrested.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR firmer and higher; the supply is light, Family $10@$10 50. WHEAT firmer; the supply is light and there is an advance of 5c.; Red $2 10; No. 1 White unchanged. CORN dull and lower at 84c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS firmer; sales at 53c.@54c. RYE unchanged; No. 1 was held at $1; buyers offer 95c. COTTON firmer; Middling 26½c. WHISKY steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork sold at $23 75, but was generally held at $24. BULK MEATS advanced ¼c., Shoulders 11¼c., Sides 13¼c. BACON advanced to 12½c.@14¼c. for Shoulders and Sides, and 15½c.@15¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; the latter was held at 16c. generally. There is a good consumptive demand from the South and the interior of this and adjoining States. HAMS steady; Common 18½c.@19c.; Sugar Cured 20c.@22c. LARD firm; sales at 12½c., holders ask 12½c. BUTTER scarce and in demand at 19c.@22c. CHEESE dull and unchanged. EGGS dull at 10c.@12c. FLAXSEED in demand at $2; the receipts are large. COFFEE firm at 22c.@26c. SUGAR 12c.@15c. for Raw. GOLD 139¾, buying. EXCHANGE dull.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 12.

GRAIN in store: Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 467,500 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 3,300 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,500 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 349,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 17,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 78,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet; sales, 500 bbls. Spring at $10 15@$10 25, and 50 bbls. White Western at $12 50@$13. RYE FLOUR nominal, at $7 25. WHEAT in good demand; new White at $2 40, and 10 cars new White Kentucky at $2 30@$2 35; 2 cars do. delivered at $2 28, and 10,000 bushels new White Michigan at $2 30@$2 35, as to quality. CORN dull, unsettled, and 2c. lower; sales early, 15,000 bushels per sample, at 94c.@95c., and later, 24,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 98c., closing firm. OATS—small sales, at about 75c. for Western and Ohio. BARLEY nominal. RYE—Sales, 6,000 bushels, at $1 15. MESS PORK, $32 50, heavy; $22 50, light. LARD, 13½c. HIGHWINES nominally unchanged. FREIGHTS dull; 11c. on Corn to New-York.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR steady, with a fair demand for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,500 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; Spring scarce and in fair demand; sales 2,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $2 05, and 1,000 bushels Red Winter State at $2 20. CORN opened with a better demand, but closed quiet and easier; sales, early, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 99c., 2,500 bushels do. at $1, 6,500 bushels do. at $1 02. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs $28 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—4,400 bushels Wheat, 1,982,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—8,800 bushels Wheat, 31,500 bushels Corn, 966,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras at $10 25@$10 50. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 65@$2 67; Spring Red, $1 85@$1 86, and No. 2 at $1 82@$1 84. CORN quiet at 95½c.@97c. for No. 1, in store, and 89c.@91c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and ½c. lower at 54c.@55c. for No. 1, and 51c.@54½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and steady at $1 01 for No. 1, and 96c.@98c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 73c.@75c. for No. 2, in store. MESS PORK, $23. LARD dull at 12½c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $6 50@$6 75 for first-class steers. Live HOGS fairly active at 15c.@25c. higher; sales at $6 50@$6 80. SHEEP quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 42,500 bushels Wheat, 111,300 bushels Corn, 50,400 bushels Oats, 1,150 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 188,500 bushels Corn, 27,700 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 12.

COTTON quiet; sales 450 bales; Low Middling, 26c.; receipts 315 bales. Louisiana SUGAR is quiet but firm, with a light stock; Good Fair, 13½c.@14c.; Cuba SUGAR is retailing at 13¾c.@14c. Fully Fair MOLASSES dull; quoted at 40c.@55c. FLOUR dull and unsettled; Superfine FLOUR nominally $8 50@$9 50; Choice, $13@$14. CORN declined 5c.; Yellow and Mixed, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 30. OATS declined; 75c.@92c. was the whole range. PORK quiet, holders asking $25 50@$25 75 for round lots. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides 16c.@16½c. HAMS, 21½c.@22½c. LARD—Tierces, 13⅞c.; kegs, 14½c. Gold, 140. Sterling Exchange, 152½@154½. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR quiet. White Michigan Wheat has declined 5c.@6c.; Amber has declined 2c.@2½c. Sales of the former at $2 22@$2 23, and the latter at $2 10@$2 10½. CORN dull; No. 1 Wabash was held at 97c.—96c. was bid; No. 2 Mixed at 90c.@91c.; No. 2 White at 97c. OATS active and advanced 2c.; sales at 65c. for No. 1, and 63c. for No. 2. RYE unchanged. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—14,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 12.

COTTON steady and unchanged. COFFEE quiet, but firm; stock mostly composed of low grades. FLOUR wanted for shipment, but buyers are holding back for lower prices; City Mills Extra, $11 50@$12; Western Spring Wheat Superfine, $8 50. WHEAT favors buyers; White, $2 15@$2 40; Red, $2 30@$2 40 for good; Inferior, $1 65. CORN unsettled; White, $1 04@$1 11; Yellow, $1 12@$1 17. OATS—Large sales at 70c.@77c. RYE, $1 45. WHISKY—Sales of Free at $2, and in bond at 30c.@35c. SUGAR firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR very dull. WHEAT steady; new Red, $2 25@$2 35. RYE $1 30@$1 37. CORN weak; Yellow, $1 20@$1 23; mixed Western $1 18. OATS steady; new, 74c.@75c.; old, 90c. PROVISIONS easier. MESS PORK $24 50. COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and WHISKY, unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

The cattle market is active and unsettled. BEEVES—Sales 2,500 head at 10c.@17c. ⅌ lb. COWS unchanged; sales 250 head at $50@$90. SHEEP firm; sales 5,000 head at 5½c.@6½c. HOGS in fair demand; sales 3,000 head at $10@$10 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 12.

WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 is active at $2 17; sales of No. 2 at $2 07. CORN dull at 91c.@92c. OATS—66c. for new.

SAVANNAH, GA., Monday, Aug. 12.

COTTON in fair demand; sales 230 bales; Middling firm at 26c; receipts, 284 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 12.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 53½c. RESIN not so active; sales at $26 @$7.

AUGUSTA, GA., Monday, Aug. 12.

COTTON market stiff and prices are firm; sales at 25c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 12.

COTTON closed quiet; sales 50 bales Low Middling, 24½c.; receipts for two days, 206 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 12.

COTTON steady; sales 33 bales; Middling, 26c.@26½c.; receipts, 210 bales.

Pacific Coast Mining and Other Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Gould & Curry	$575	Crown Point	89 0
Savage	4,300	Yellow Jacket(doubtful)	[illegible]
Potosi	340	Belcher	[illegible]
Ophir	95	Alpha	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	3,000	Imperial (per share)	180
California Steam Navigation Company			[illegible]
California State Telegraph Company			[illegible]
Greenbacks			72⅞

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 52½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜; Gold, 140⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Denmark	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 1	Havre	New-York.
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
Wm. Penn	Aug. [illegible]	London	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Washington	Aug. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Queen	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Aug. 17	New-York	London.
Cleopatra	Aug. 17	New-York	Antwerp.
Teutonia	Aug. 17	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.			
Georgia	Aug. 14	Sisal and Vera Cruz.	
Morro Castle	Aug. 15	Havana.	
Fah Kee	Aug. 16	Santiago de Cuba.	
Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.	
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Boston and Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post-office, Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 5:30 P.M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nestorian* close at the General Post-office, Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.........5 P. M.
North Mails.........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—James Coleman, John Cummins, Mrs. R. M. Webb, Mrs. C. D. Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Murrell, Miss S. E. Smith, F. A. Sawyer and lady, A. M. Moreland and lady, Mrs. J. Bridgeman, Mrs. A. Mahoney and infant, A. E. Hoyt and lady, J. W. Sprague, W. D. Sprague, Miss S. Pringle, Miss M. C. Griswold, H. Buish and lady, Mrs. C. N. Averill, Mrs. S. A. Bentley, Miss Noyes, E. Piatt, J. C. Runlett and lady, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 08 | Sun sets..... 7 01 | Moon sets.... 3 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 15 | Gov. Island. 6 02 | Hell Gate.... 8 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Irene, ——, Sisal and Vera Cruz, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Vixen, Lewis, Rio Janeiro, J. C. Wright, Jr.

Barks Iser, (Br.,) Matthewson, Penarth Roads, J. C. McArthur; Christianshaven, ——, Cronstadt via Copennagen Roads, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs A. Bradshaw, Rogers, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Adrianna Agregos, (Ital.,) Benfanti, Genoa, Slocovich & Smith; Hannah Hicks, (Br.,) Hicks, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley; Milly, (Pruss.,) Knuth, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Albert, (Pruss.,) Blohm, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners St. Croix, McGregor, Pembroke, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; D. B. Warren, Horton, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. 11th inst., 25 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout exchanged signals with schr. Pilot's bride, bound N.; same day, spoke bark Ada Carter, of Portland, for Baltimore.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamer Daylight, (Br. war,) Larcone, Nassau 25 ds., via Havana. Is bound to Halifax; put in to this port short of coal; has lost one seaman—died on the passage.

Ship Carrier Dove, Bailey, Callao 96 ds., with guano to B. J. H. Trask. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Savin, Havre 44 ds., with mdse. and 122 passengers to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Fanny, (of Philadelphia,) Turner, Marseilles June 10, with mdse. to master. 11th inst., 40 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, saw a three-masted schr. lying on her broadside, full of water; all the masts standing; had two white mouldings and one yellow one around her, with a gilt arch around the stern; buoy-top painted black; had not been long in that situation.

Brig Elisabea, (Pruss.,) Kohn, Nagasaki March 25, and St. Helena June 29, with tea and 4 passengers to Cary & Co. Had light winds and calms up to lat. 10 N.; since then squally weather with fog and rain.

Brig Theresa, Corbett, Five Islands 18 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Cole, Bridgeport, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Tally Ho, Chism, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Electric Spark, (of Harwich,) Phillips, Tampico 26 ds., in ballast to Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Mur..., Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. A. John, Harris, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Pacific, Bragg, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Schr. Quickstep, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. Lamartine, Hill, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug 12.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Patapsco, New-York; Nereus, do.; bark Addie McAdams, Philadelphia; brigs Mecosta, Rondout; W. H. Parks, Darien.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamship Emily B. Souder, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.—Arr. ship David Stuart, from Valparaiso, with 30,000 bushels wheat, for orders. She experienced heavy gales off Cape Horn; also 28th ult., lat. 17 N. Brig Leander, from Baltimore for Nevassa, in ballast, was boarded yesterday outside of Cape Henry by revenue-cutter Nemah, and towed into the Bay; she experienced, 30th ult., lat. 34, lon. 71 W., heavy E. S. E. gale, losing spars and sails, becoming disabled, and put back; she saw Aug. 9 a large ship at a distance, strg. N., in distress. Spoken, schr. Pilot's Bride, Capt. Cavassa, West Indies for New-York, with the American Consul and passengers on board; also schr. Renshaw, from Charleston for Baltimore.

Arr. at Norfolk, steamships George Appold, from Boston; Missouri, from New-York for Havana, with her machinery disabled. The steamship Hatteras sails to-morrow.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 9, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Dick Williams, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia; Seven Sisters, Crowley, Calais for New-York; Ontora, Huntley, Portsmouth for Philadelphia; Caleb Stetson, Thomas, Baintree for do.; William Wallis, Scull, Portsmouth for do.; Challenge, Bickmore, Boston for do.; F. B. Hammond, Cram, Eastport for New-York, with lumber; lost part of deck load; Charles F. Jones, Griffin, Georgetown for Boston; Abigail Haley, Haley, Philadelphia for do.; Corinthian, Chapley, Summerset for Bangor; S. & E. Corson, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia; Ada Herbert, Howe, Gloucester for New-York; Nellie Starr, Plance, Philadelphia for Salem; Sabino, Hersey, Elizabethport for Boston; Clara W. Elwell, Giles, Salem for Philadelphia; War Eagle, Riley, Philadelphia for Boston; Neptune, Billings, Elizabethport for Salem; Rainbow, Alexander, New-York for Boston; West Wind, Lamson, Boston for Philadelphia; Grace Girdler, Smith, do. do.

10th, A. M.—Wind S. W.—Arr. scurs. Gen. Sheridan, Buel, Bangor for Middletown. The whal. schr. Express was lost in the gale of Aug. 2, lat. 23 17, lon. 75 02; the crew saved themselves in the boats.

Spoken, &c.

British Empire—Br. ship, from Callao for Cork, 45 ds. out, was seen June 11, lat. 55 16 S., lon. 58 53 W.

Ihelum—Br. bark, from Rio Janeiro for Tobasco, 19 ds. out, was seen July 21, lat. 8 50 N., lon. 42 36.

Palmerston—Ham. ship, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, July 8, lat. 40 22, lon. 79.

Roscius—Br. ship, strg. S., was seen July 10, lat. 3 20 S., lon. 27 26 W.

Solferino—Br. schr., from St. Domingo for Boston, Aug. 10, lat. 37 17, lon. 71 41.

Foreign Ports.

At Tampico, July 16, schr. Ada Waters, for New-York, ready; Br. schr. Surprise, do. in a few days.

At Bridgeport, C. B., July 24, brig J. R. Nevius, for New-York in 2 days.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MEDICAL GUIDE,

Giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

DIVORCE DETECTIVE.

Any lady or gentleman who wants the services of one who understands his business, will call on or address A. HARRISON, No. 286 Grand-st., up stairs.

CARD.—AT OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT, BROADWAY, PARK-ROW and ANN-ST., we are selling fine Linen Collars—our well-known and popular styles—at $1 50 per dozen. Very superior Dress Shirts, $2. English Gauze Undershirts, $1, and everything else in the men's furnishing line, so much below regular rates as to make the difference felt in the pocket.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Manufacturers and Importers, No. 22 White-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 15, Aug. 12, 1867.
2, 43, 14, 7, 65, 56, 74, 19, 76, 9, 30, 36, 40.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 16, Aug. 12, 1867.
44, 53, 60, 41, 3, 12, 5, 9, 71, 14, 30, 31.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 296, Aug. 12, 1867.
19, 13, 21, 49, 8, 39, 64, 71, 53, 11, 18, 70, 10.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 297, Aug. 12, 1867.
76, 72, 74, 66, 46, 34, 77, 20, 26, 22, 36, 41.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

MCINTIRE & CO.
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 479, Aug. 12, 1867.
7, 24, 34, 39, 55, 50, 35, 37, 74, 75, 29, 78, 26.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 480, Aug. 12, 1867.
20, 27, 21, 19, 46, 17, 3, 5, 51, 48, 72, 44.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 403, Aug. 12, 1867.
27, 13, 61, 21, 36, 1, 59, 76, 6, 33, 34, 69, 40.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 404, Aug. 12, 1867.
70, 26, 9, 9, 41, 16, 28, 40, 17, 46, 73, 50.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 1 [illegible].

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 8 Broadway.